ESTABLISHED 1318.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,555—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1895.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAINT
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared ; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th Dec.
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
R.I. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	28th ,,
			1896.
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	4th Jan.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th ,,
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	1st Feb.
R.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	8th ,,
,, GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd ,,
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	29th ,,
R.I. SHANNON	4183	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th ,,
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
† SUTLEJ	4204	W. J. Nantes	28th ,,
R.I. PENINSULAR	5227	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	18th ,,
R.V.L. SUTLEJ	4202	W. J. Nantes	25th ,,
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhin to the mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th November, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Jan. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Feb. 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,116	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Jan. '96
VINDOHONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	7th Feb. 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Co. any issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

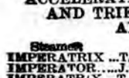
STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,233	350	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 1895

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1896.

MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY,



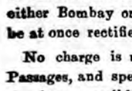
BEG to intimate that their HANDBOOK containing Full Particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1896, is now in course of distribution, and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply to either Bombay or Calcutta when the omission will be at once rectified.

No charge is made for arranging and booking Passages, and special attention is given to securing the best possible accommodation, and (when a Cabin has to be shared) congenial companionship in either First or Second Saloon.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties, and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2000 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
TOURS to EGYPT, the Nile, the Holy Land, &c.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court Street House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th December, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 14th December, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th December, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALA," 2,040 tons, about the 12th December, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, about the 14th December, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, about the 14th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, about the 10th December, calling at Mahe (Seychelles), Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th December, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S Steamer "MUKE MARU," 3,197 Tons, Captain BROWN, will SAIL on or about the 12th December for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for SHANGHAI, CHEFOO, JINSEN, FUSAN, GENSAN, and VLADIVOSTOCK.
She has Accommodation for Eight Cabin Passengers with good Table.
For Freight and Passage Money apply to
TATA & SONS,
Agents.
Victoria Buildings : Fort, Bombay, 30th November, 1895.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT."

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle ; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis ; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis ; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

CHRISTMAS, 1895.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
WINE AND SPIRIT DEPT.

OF THIS COMPANY has been RESTOCKED with WINES of the best WINTAGES, IMPORTED direct from the PRODUCERS.

SHERRIES.

GONSALEZ BYASS & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO	54 0	64 0
MANZANILLA	37 0	41 8
GOLDEN SHERRY.	39 0	43 8
OLD DRY SHERRY	37 0	41 8
VINO DE PASTO	33 8	37 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY	27 0	30 0
LIGHT DINNER SHERRY	22 0	24 8

CHAMPAGNES.

GIESLER'S.
PERRIER JOUET'S.
HEIDSIECK'S.

PORTS.

SANDEMAN & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Cred it Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD	42 0	47 0
Do. Pts	22 0	24 8
FINE OLD	33 0	37 0
Do. Pts	18 0	20 0
OLD PORT	25 0	28 8
WHITE PORT	54 0	60 0

BURGUNDIES.

	Qts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN	44 0	49 0
POMARD	25 0	27 14
MACON	23 0	25 10

Also PINTS.

CLARETS.

	Qts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.	Pts. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
S. JULIEN MEDOC	12 12	14 4	7 4	8 2
BORDEAUX	12 12	14 4	7 4	8 2
PETIT MEDOC	15 0	16 12	8 4	9 4
SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	20 0	11 0	12 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	26 0	29 0	14 0	15 10
GRAVES (WHITE BORDEAUX)	20 8	23 0	12 8	14 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	35 0	39 0	21 0	23 6
CHATEAU MARGAUX	42 8	47 8	23 8	26 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

SAUTERNES AND HUNGARIAN WINES.

COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS 1895.

XMAS CARDS.	XMAS PRESENTS.
XMAS CRACKERS.	XMAS PUDDINGS.
XMAS CAKES.	XMAS WINES.
XMAS FRUITS.	XMAS TREE DECORATIONS.
XMAS TOYS.	XMAS SWEETS.

XMAS Goods of every Description.
Our Xmas Displays are
ONE OF THE SIGHTS OF BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
FORT. BYCULLA. CUMBALLA HILL.

THE EVENT OF TO-DAY.
SPECIAL EXHIBITION
OF
CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES.
BY
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

FINE ART JEWELLERY.

LATEST LONDON DESIGNS.

GOLD BANGLES AND BRACELETS.

PLAIN GOLD.	Rs.
Grecian Bangle with Gold Facets	185
Spring Bangle	170
Twisted Rope	38
Plain Round Band	50
,, Flat ,,	60
Fancy Mystic Twist	60
Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	60
Plain rounded with Filigree design	30
Hunting Horn, Horse-shoe, and Spur, with Platinum Mouthpiece	65
Heavy Star Pattern	125
Plain Broad Dress Bangle	142
Heavy Buckle do.	130
⅜ inch Band with Fancy Filigree Work	95

JEWELLED.	Rs.
Wire "Fleur de Lys" set Pearls	105
Wire with two Horse-shoes, set rubies and sapphires, with pearl in centre of each	85
Narrow Band set 3 diamonds and 2 rubies	225
Narrow Band set ¼ hoop pearls and Lapis Lazuli	130
Grecian Bangle, handsomely set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies	775

JEWELLED.—(Cont.)	Rs.
Light Twist, with Star and Crescent, set Pearls and Ruby Star	120
Fancy Lapped Crescent and Star set Pearls	78
Wire Twist, with Heart, set with Pearls	58
Double Rope, with 3 Knots, each set with Pearl	80
¼ Hoop set with fine Oriental Pearls	75
Horse-shoe with Fine Oriental Pearls	75
Wire Blade set with 4 Pearls and 3 Diamonds	130
Lover's Knot set Pearls	110
5 Horse-shoes set with Pearls and Turquoise	55
¼ Hoop, fine large Pearls	150
¼ Hoop of 13 fine Graduated Diamonds	525
Round Twist, set with Diamonds and Rubies	150
Parisian Design set with Rubies, 2 Diamonds, and 2 Pearls	205
Do. do. set Diamonds	125
Flat Wire Band with oblique setting Rubies and Diamonds	110
Horse-shoe set Diamonds and Sapphire	265
1 Pair fancy 4-wire Bangles, with an oblique setting of 6 large white diamonds in each	1,600
Ditto ditto with double row of Diamonds, 3 in each row, making 12 diamonds in pair	1,000

GOLD BROOCHES.

Plain Horse-shoe	60	Hunting Crop with 2 Horse-shoes	24
Lover's Knot set with Pearls	30	Bamboo Pattern with Swallow	24
Fox Horse-shoe and Hunting Crop	35	Curb with Flowers	32
Partially opened Pea-pod	25	Twist set with 3 Pearls	35
Curb and Lock	26	Plain Flat Curb	19
3 Horse-shoes and Hunting Crop	34	2 French Poodles	25
1895 Design	39	Guitar	26
Post Horn and Horse-shoe	28	Violin	28
Filgree Horse-shoe set with Pearls	60	Curb with Anchor	14

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

LONDON, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED in LONDON, 1815. In INDIA, in 1842.)

AGENCIES IN EVERY STATION.

THE OLDEST WINE MERCHANTS IN INDIA

C. P. AND CO.'S BRANDS

Are Sold by every Respectable Trader.

Note our REDUCED PRICES, the lowest compatible with Quality.

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Bottles Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles Cash. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	102 0	92 0
BINET, FILS & Co.'s "DRY ELITE," 1884	77 0	70 0
Wachter & Co.'s "ROYAL CHARTER"	85 12	78 0
Saumur (C. P. & Co.'s)	36 0	33 0
"Dry Champagne," in Hampers of 24 Half-pints	44 8	42 12

And others.
Pints, Rs. 4-8 per Case, Extra.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

From J. ROMER and SOHN., VIENNA.

Carlowitzer	25 0	22 8
Ofner Adlersberger	22 0	20 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

Rudesheimer	38 8	34 14
Hochheimer	32 8	29 8
Laubenheimer	27 8	25 0

BORDEAUX—RED.

LAFITE	44 8	40 4
Larose	30 8	27 12
ST. JULIEN	26 8	24 0
St. Estephe	22 8	20 8
Medoc	19 8	17 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	14 8	13 4

BORDEAUX—WHITE.

Sauternes	26 8	24 0
Graves	22 8	20 8

BURGUNDY.

Chambertin	42 8	38 4
VOLNAY	30 8	27 10
Beaune	26 8	24 0
LIGHT CHABLIS, White Wine	25 8	23 2

Pints, Rs. 2 per Case, Extra.

PORT.

COMMENDADOR	32 0	56 12
Old Crusted, some Years in Bottle	48 8	43 14
OLD TAWNY, Delicate and Soft	48 8	43 14
INVALIDS' Gold Capsule	34 8	31 4
INVALIDS' (NIXON & Co.'s)	27 8	25 0
WHITE PORT, Grand Wine	32 8	29 8
DOURO PORT (Clode & Baker's)	28 8	25 14
Spanish Port	20 8	18 14
VINO SACRO, SACRAMENTAL WINE	38 8	33 12

MADEIRA.

East India, BLACK Capsule	54 8	49 4

SHERRY.

AMONTILLADO, A-I	52 8	47 8
Do. Black Capsule	50 8	45 8
Amoroso	38 8	34 14
Invalids'	38 8	34 14
MANZANILLA, very Dry	32 8	29 8
LA TORRE, a NATURAL SOLERA	30 8	27 10
Pale Medium Dry, Yellow Capsule	28 8	25 14
VINO DE PASTO	28 8	25 14
DINNER SHERRY	23 8	21 6
Marsala, Virgin	24 0	21 12

COGNAC.

RARE OLD, Black Seal (20 years' old)	56 8	52 0
Four Stars (C., P. & Co.'s) ****	50 8	46 10
Three Stars do. ***	46 8	43 0
Two Stars do. **	43 8	40 6
ONE STAR do. *	40 8	37 10
LESTANGE & Co.'s *** in Hook Bottles	26 0	24 0
Louis Bechade's Fine Old Brandy	29 8	27 12
Lefavre & Co.'s ***	24 8	23 4
Do. *	23 8	22 4
Do. * In cases of 2 dozen Flasks	.....	25 4

WHISKY.

SPECIALITY.	Per Doz. Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per Doz. Bottles. Cash. Rs. a.
C., P. & Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of SCOTCH WHISKY	30 0	27 0
Do. "PALL MALL," 11 years old	42 8	39 8
Carlton, 11 years old	50 8	46 10
Do. 5 ,,	45 8	42 4
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S SQUARE BOTTLE (Scotch)	38 0	35 6
Do. do. do. (Irish)	38 0	35 6
BRODIE & Co.'s Black "Squat Bottle"	35 8	32 4
FAMOUS OLD SCOTCH Black "Dumpy" Bottle	28 0	26
THE OLD SMUGGLER GAELIC.	31 0	28 0
Kilmarnock OLD SHIP Brand	33 0	30 8
CAMUSLYNIE "SMA GLEN" 5 years old	30 0	2 0
'GLEN BROOM'	30 0	33 0
Roy Macleod's FINE OLD SCOTCH	26 8	24 0
C. P. & Co.'s FINEST OLD IRISH	32 8	30 8
Do. "CROWN" do.	29 0	27 4

SPIRITS.

Very Fine Old Jamaica	33 8	31 0
Pineapple	31 8	29 0
Old Tom, London, Finest, Imported	30 8	28 10
Dry Gin do. do.	30 8	28 10

LIQUEURS, &c.

Chartreuse, Green	132 0	120 4
Do. Yellow	106 8	96 0
BENEDICTINE	84 8	76 0
Curacao	72 8	66 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA (Luxardo's)	66 8	60 0
CHERRY BRANDY (Peter Heering's)	56 8	51 0
KUMMEL, Finest "Riga"	50 8	46 0
Angostura Bitters	63 8	57 8
ORANGE BITTERS	36 8	33 0
Vermouth (Noilly, Prat & Co.'s)	24 8	22 8
STONE'S, the very best Jamaica Ginger Wine, net	18 8	.....

ALSO—

Peach, Orange, and Apricot Brandy, Milk Punch, &c,

Pints, Rs. 3 per Case, Extra.

SPIRITS IN BULK.

	Per Gallon Credit. Rs. a.	Per Gallon Cash Rs. a.
Very Superior Old Highland Whisky	16 12	15 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, F.H.M.	13 0	11 12
Finest Old Matured Irish, "F. O. M."	13 0	11 12
One Star Cognac *	15 4	13 12
Two Star do. * *	16 4	14 12
FINEST LONDON OLD TOM GIN	11 12	10 12
Do. Dry Gin	11 12	10 12

We can also supply the above in Quarter-Casks of 30 gallons ; Hogsheads of 64 gallons ; and Puncheons of 120 gallons.
N. B.—Supplied in 1, 2, or 4 gallon Wicker Covered Jars with Plated Taps, if required.

BOTTLE ALE, STOUT, &c.

	Per dozen Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.	Per dozen ½ Bottles. Credit. Rs. a.
McEwan's Ale, Bottled in Bombay	4 8	3 4
KUPPER'S PILSENER, the very Best of Pilseners.	6 6	4 4
Kop's Non-Alcoholic Ale and Stout	7 8	4 2
Guymer's Norfolk Cider, net	9 0	5 8

BULK ALE.

	Per Hogshead, Net. Rs. a.	Kilderkins. Rs. a.
Wm. McEwan & Co's "Army Ale"	60 0	30 0

ALLAKOLLA CEYLON TEA, Re. 1, PER POUND NET.

FREIGHT and DELIVERY added.

Special Terms to MESSES, CLUBS, and the TRADE.

OUR **SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY**

HAS BECOME A FAVORITE WITH MANY MESSES AND CLUBS.

A TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

24 CHURCHGATE STREET AND ARMENIAN LANE.

FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mofussil Constituents are informed that we Undertake to Supply all their Requirements in Oilmanstores, &c., at Lowest possible Rates.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY CLUB.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT,

In Aid of the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, will be given by the above in the

NOVELTY THEATRE,

On FRIDAY, 13TH DECEMBER.

All the Leading Talent will appear.

POPULAR PRICES.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE and Co., Fort.

N.B.—Secure your seats early.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

AN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE OF SHAKESPEARE'S

HAMLET.

(First Three Acts.)

Tickets and Plan at Messrs. TILAK & Co., 92, Kalkadevie Road, and at the Play House, from 6 P.M., on the day of the Performance.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,

FRERE ROAD, BOMBAY.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT

will be given by

FRED DUNWORTH'S VARIETY COMPANY

in the above Institute,

ON SATURDAY, December 14, 1895.

Doors open 8-15 P.M. Commence 8-45 P.M.

Tickets can be had from the MANAGER, Seamen's Institute.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2; Unreserved, Re. 1; Back seats, 8 annas.

Consignees of (3) THREE PIECES OF MACHINERY Marked J. C. Bombay, or Nil, ARRIVED per s. s. "DRACHENFELS," Voyage 81-13 (12-10-95), are hereby requested to PRESENT their Bill of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take Immediate DELIVERY of the same, as extra charges are incurring.

GLADE & CO.,
Agents, "Hansa" LINE of Steamers.

Bombay, 7th December, 1895.

WE FORWOOD BROS. & Co., for and on behalf of the ANNIE BARROW STEAMSHIP Coy., Ld., owners of the s. s. "Azamor" hereby give Notice that we will NOT be RESPONSIBLE for any Contracts entered into on our behalf or on behalf of the said Steamer without production of our written authority.

Per Pro. FORWOOD BROS. & Co.,
E. H. MARQUIS,
London, 3 Crosby Square, E. C.

22nd November, 1895.

FOR SALE.—(Owner going Home.)

		Rs.
1.	B. W. G. "MACBETH," 15-2½; 8 years; winner Jackal Club Hunt Cup last year; also 1st prize, 14 st., Hunters at Bombay Horse Show; snaffle mouth; capital trapper	1,200
2.	Ro. ss. B. G. "MACDUFF," 15-3½; aged; good trapper and cross country	800
	Both of these are well known with the Bombay and Poona Hunts and are up to great weight.	
3.	Br. W. G. "McBRIDE," 15-2; aged; nice looking and a useful trapper	650
4.	A high DOG-CART, lately done up	
5.	A set of Single HARNESS	
6.	A set of TANDEM HARNESS (Country), suitable for big horses	60
7.	Outer Yacht MANNIKIN complete together with punt, moorings, trolly and monsoon covering	1,500
8.	80-lb. DOUBLE-FLY TENT with camp kit (bed, washhand stand, table, chair and tub)	70
9.	R. A. appointments in fair order	50

Open to any reasonable offers as owner goes home this week. Things available on the 12th instant.

For further particulars apply to

Capt. S. C. SMITH, R.A.
Colaba.

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE interest of the undersigned in the firms of "Messrs. EDULJI and Co." who carried on business at "Shahjehanpur" and "Bareilly" in the "N. W. Provinces," has CEASED from the 31st of March, 1895, and 31st of July, 1894, respectively.

The "Shahjehanpur" firm has since been and is being carried on by "Mr. DINSHAW EDULJI SHAHJEHANPURVALLA" and the "BAREILLY" firm by "Mr. JEHANGIR EDULJI SHAHJEHANPURVALLA."

All debts and outstandings up to the abovementioned dates of the said firms will be paid and recovered by the abovementioned parties.

CURSETJI EDULJI, SHAHJEHANPURVALLA.

7th December, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOJA EBRAHIMBHOY LALJI, has contracted to SELL All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built and erected thereon, situate at Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, and forming part of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 135, 524, and containing by admeasurement 331 square yards or thereabouts being lot No. 19, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 377 (19), and Street No. 64 K, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the North by the lot No. 20 belonging to Sorabji Framji Cawarana, on the East by the lot No. 21 belonging to Bhimji Girdhur, on the South by the lot No. 18 belonging to Pranjiwandas Doolubhdas, and on the West by the Ripon Road aforesaid, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Khoja Ebrahimbhoy Laljii.

All persons having any claims or demands on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, charge, gift, bequest, sale, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time all claims will be considered as null and void and the purchase will be completed without any reference thereto.—Dated this 9th day of December, 1895.

EDGELOW & GULABCHAND.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
Chief Agents.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN RHEA FIBRE PARENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated
Under the "Indian Companies Act 1882."

CAPITAL .....Rs. 60,00,000

IN 60,000 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

Of which 30,000 are Preference, and the remaining 30,000 are Ordinary Shares.

HOLDERS of Preference Shares are entitled to receive out of the profits of each year a preferential dividend for such year at the Rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount for the time being paid up on the Preference Shares held by them, respectively, the surplus profits in each year being applicable to the payment of dividends to the holders of the Ordinary Shares in proportion to the Capital paid up thereon.

(2,500 Preference Shares, and 2,500 Ordinary Shares are now offered for subscription.) Rs. 10 per Share will be payable on application and the balance on allotment.

DIRECTORS:

LESLIE CRAWFORD, Esq. (Chairman).
JAMSETJI CURSETJI CAMA, Esq., J.P.
LAKHMIDASS KHIMJEE, Esq., J.P.
HARKISONDASS NAROTUMDASS, Esq., J.P.
PESTONJI NUSSERWANJI WADIA, Esq., J.P.

VENDOR'S AGENT

NUSSERWANJI BOMANJI JUSSAWALA, Esq.

CONSULTING CHEMIST:

ALFRED F. BILDERBECK GOMESS, F.R.M.S., 24a, Alfred Place West, South Kensington, London, S.W.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER, AND BAYLEY.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. RANINA AND SON—Offices: 43 to 47, Hornby Row.

Application for Shares to be Addressed to the Companies' Offices, Nos. 43, 45, 47, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JAMES DICKSON, formerly of Bombay, in India, but late of No. 15, Lee Park, in the County of London, European, deceased, (who died at Brindisi in Italy on the 15th day of June, 1895, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 19th day of November, 1895, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of HENRY WYATT, the proving executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit and limited until he should obtain Probate to be granted to him to have effect throughout the whole of British India), are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors, for such administrators at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 6th day of January 1896, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said executor or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 21st day of November, 1895.

BROWN AND MOIR.
Administrators' Solicitors.

TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received for the construction of ADDITIONAL BLOCKS to the ESPLANADE HOTEL Annexe upto 4 P.M., on the 14th instant.

Plans, Specifications, and Conditions of Contract will be on view daily in the Office of the Sirdar's Agency, between the hours 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

A Deposit of Rupees 300 must be made with every Tender to be forfeited, if the Contractor whose Tender is accepted declines to Sign the Conditions of Contract.

R. A. WILLIS,
Agent to Sirdar Dilkusha Bahadur, C.I.E.
Sirdar's Mansions, Bombay, 6th December, 1895.

COMMERCIAL & L. M. BANK, LIMITED.

THE TRADE DEMAND for the Busy Season having commenced to set in, this Branch is authorized to receive short period Deposits on Special Terms to be learnt on application to the Undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Esplanade Road, Nov. 22 1895. Manager.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms 675 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WANTED.

MOMBASSA-UGANDA RAILWAY.

WANTED, ACCOUNTANTS and CLERKS, to start from Bombay first week in January. Three years' agreement. Apply stating Terms and sending Copies of Testimonials to

F. RAWSON, Esq.,
care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.,
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

[ESTABLISHED 1834.]

ASSURANCES effected for the Whole Term of Life and for Short Periods at Low Rates of Premium.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50 and 55, or previous, in the event of Death, also Granted.

POLICIES issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current Rate of Exchange.

PREMIUM Reduced to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

CLAIMS PAID immediately on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and Full Particulars Apply to—

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,250,000

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,

9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000

DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON,

BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

SODA WATER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER AT HOME AT UNDER TWO ANNAS PER DOZEN WITH

THE DOMESTIC SODA WATER MACHINES.

THE

SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NOVELTIES IN 'XMAS PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have this year imported a most extensive selection of Articles specially selected, for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PRESENTATIONS.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.
OILMAN'S STORES.
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY AND CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS.
DIAMOND, GOLD, AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
ELECTROPLATED WARE.
NOVELTIES IN FANCY GOODS AND ZYLONITE.
TOYS in VARIETIES.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,

BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT 'XMAS TIME.

WHAT more welcome present could be thought of than a hamper of choice CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"?

ORDERS NOW BOOKED FOR DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FREE OF ALL CHARGES TO THE RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

FANS! FANS!!

ELEGANT DESIGNS

IN GAUZE, SATIN, LACE, FEATHER,

Rs. 15 to Rs. 120.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"

A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE.—Dorset Street, Whitefriar London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, &c., from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Château d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
BUTLER NEPHEW AND Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Leith.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
JAMES HAWKER AND Co.	Plymouth.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Cote d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
EMIL POHL	London.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

INSURANCE.

FIRE. ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LIFE.

FUNDS EXCEED £8,200,000.

New Life Assurances completed during 1894:—

£1,017,690.

LAST BONUS declared at the rate of £1 10s. per cent. per annum on sum assured.

All the Advantages of Modern Practice offered.

The ROYAL is the LARGEST and STRONGEST Fire Office in the world, a position which shows the Public's Appreciation of its methods in every respect.

Net Fire Premiums received in 1894, £2,032,450.

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £34,000,000.

Further particulars may be had on Application to BOMBAY:—

AGENTS: Messrs. T. H. MOORE & Co., Hummum Street. | BRANCH OFFICE: OLD SECRETARIAT. D. LINDSAY, Secretary.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:

ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Board of Directors:—

THE HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. CHAIRMAN.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq.
THE HON'BLE MR. JAVERILAL U. YAJNIK.
S. M. MOSES, Esq.
W. M. MACAULAY, Esq.
DR. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, G.G.M.C.

ALL,

Who are desirous of effecting

LIFE ASSURANCES

Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the

ORIENTAL

With those of any other Company.

It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.

As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.

All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.

It has the support of all races in India, European and Native.

Its expenses of Management are the lowest of any Life Assurance Company of the same age.

It grants all classes of Policies at the lowest safe rates, with Special and Advantageous Features.

Moderate Premiums,
Generous Conditions,
Liberal Surrender values,
Immediate Settlement of claims.

FUNDS EXCEED ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER 36 LAKHS.

Prospectus, Forms, and further Particulars from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1895.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	23,62,487	0 10
Reserves and Rest	„	10,48,454	1 6
Deposits	„	92,51,385	10 1
Bills and Acceptances	„	7,71,812	12 5
Sundries	„	2,31,133	5 2
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	13,30,553	4 4
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	7,75,940	5 6
Loans, Bills, Advances	„	1,11,01,232	4 9
Properties, Dead Stock	„	1,48,531	9 8
Bills, Contra, Sundries	„	3,07,525	5 9
Total	Rs.	1,36,63,772	14 0

N. B.—Fixed Deposits received at 5, 4½, 4, 3½ per annum or 36, 12, 9, 6 months respectively.

Cash Credits and fixed Loans granted.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co). WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. R. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, and Interest is at present allowed as under:—

12 Months ..... 3½ per cent.
6 Months ..... 2½ per cent.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. E. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	4,500,000 =	„ 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„	3,923,000 =	„ 78,46,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.

WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, Madrid, Barcelona, Brussels, Geneva, Constantinople, Smyrna, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody, and accepts responsibility for same, except against irresistible force, that is to say, "force majeure." Charges on withdrawal, a fee of ¼ per cent. Collects Interest or Dividends at ¼ per cent., but if remitted in the Bank's drafts, no commission charged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposit for 12 months at 3 per cent. p. a.
„ for 6 months at 2½ per cent. p. a.

General Banking Business transacted.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 292, Ilig Holborn, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 pr. ct.	1,452½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,370
Commercial B. Ltd. Mgt.	10,000 / 15,000	100 / 100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	172
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£44 to 45
National Bank of India	60,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half yearly		
Alliance	1,600	1,000	all	20	620
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	42
Ballarp S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	90	all	9 per ct.	383
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	35	750 xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	520
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	710
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,525
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	900
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Dosanaugh Mills	900	500	500	25	675
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	25 x R 81.5	675
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
Currimbhoy Mill	300	1,000	1,000	40	750
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	475
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	42
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	565
Framjee Petit Hindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	530
Hinguphat Mills	875	1,000	1,000	30	700
Howard and Bullough	700	500	500	40	860
Hyderabad	1,500	500	500	25	680
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,265
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	460
Indo-China	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,225 xd
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	675
Jaffa Mill	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	190
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,040
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	770
Khangaum	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	800
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	258
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,050
Madras United	358	1,000	1,000	100	3,125
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	N	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Guzerat)	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee					
M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,330
Masagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	155
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,225
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250 / 50	250 / 50	dvd 4½	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs 22½	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000 xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,260
Shahpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1,625
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	810
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,317	250	250	dv Rs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dv Rs 15	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	629
Sassoon and Allanson	2,000	00	500	dvd Rs30	800
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	30	550
Venkatesh Lakhmishanker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	570
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	710
Wadia Mills	1,800	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

			guar.		
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
B.B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	do.	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowaggor City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	150
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	div Rs12½	150 xd
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	150
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	325 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,250
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	8,500	300	25 + 30	975
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahomadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	97½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	110
Mofussil Co	5,125	400	400	Nil	365
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	180
New Borar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	136½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Bassoon	300	500	500	20	685
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	90
Star City Press Co., Ld	370	200	all	16	200
Volkart	...	1,000	1	9 dvd Rs65	210
					1,135

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	15	385
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badhan Pile	5,000	100	100	10	134
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,650
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,460
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld	1,250	100	100	dvd 14	58
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	50	1,660
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	210
Dehli and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	14	210
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	340
Indian Insurance Soc					
Ship-pers	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kamp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	354
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	200
Maharanee of Mandvi Shipping Co	3,500	100	100	Nil	...
Marcks & Co Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	151
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	4	104
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	800	25	60	1,090
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	123
Tolambeen Co	1,200	25	100	dvd Rs14	28

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Hastian Gold	Rs. 27-13	Nom.
old Leaf	" 38-3	"
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	" 27-10	"
Do. do. new	" 27-8	
Australia bar Gold	" 27-11	
Bombay bar Gold	" 27-16	
Sovereigns	" 17-3½	
Do. Drazons	" 17-35	
Silver 1/2	" 95-8½	
Do. 1/1	" 95-10	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chamber of Commerce, election of Chairman, 10 a.m to 6 p.m.

Gaiety Theatre: Performance of Hamlet, by Native students, 9 p.m.

Grant Road Branch, Y. M. C. A., Address, "Fresh Fields and Pastures New," by Mr. R. Sharman, 8-30 p.m. Evening entertainment at Mr. Kallidas Jutha's bungalow, Malabar Hill, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Knight of St. John and Brahmani left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Mirzapore and Peshawar entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamers Bhundara and Pekin yesterday; the steamers Letimbro and Persia left it on Sunday.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-30 p. m., to-day.

POLICE APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Joseph McDermott, Superintendent of Police, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his office as Superintendent of Police, D Division, from Acting Superintendent Hogdway.

FALL OF A WALL.—About 1 o'clock, on Sunday afternoon, the northern portion of the wall of a house at Cavel suddenly collapsed. The house belongs to the Rev. S. B. Duarte, who resides at Girgaum Back Road. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality were informed about the occurrence.

TOMMY ATKINS ON A SPREE.—Patrick Brown and Alfred McCony, belonging to the Royal Irish Rifles, became drunk and disorderly at Grant Road, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday night. Constable Murray chased them, and with great difficulty succeeded in arresting them, but not before the Constable lost his forage cap, with silver ornament, amongst a crowd of about two hundred persons, who had collected to see the row. Both the soldiers were removed to their barracks at Colaba under police escort.

BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, the Hon'ble Mr. McDonnell presiding, to consider a resolution, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders. The proceedings of the meeting were private. The proposed resolution was withdrawn by the directors, and the meeting dissolved after a friendly conversation between the directors and the shareholders.

GAMBLING AT FALKLAND ROAD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Shunker Ranjitsing and eight others before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Falkland Road, and the rest with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money, on Saturday night, at 1 o'clock. The first accused denied the occupancy of the room, while others pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate convicted all the accused, and sentenced the keeper Rs. 10 and the rest Rs. 5 each.

ACCIDENT.—An accident which might have been attended with serious consequences happened, yesterday afternoon, at about half-past five, to Mr. Spencer. While arriving home from office, his horse, a new purchase, took fright at a down train from Bandra, and shied right across the road into a gutter, upsetting the carriage and throwing out Mr. Spencer and the syce. Neither, however, sustained any injury. The horse was eventually taken out, and the carriage righted, after which Mr. Spencer resumed his way home.

A MID-DAY VISITOR.—Before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Shunker Bapoo *alias* Balla Mahadoo, a Hindu, having a register of two previous convictions against him, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Ellis, with theft of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 21, the property of Santaram Gungaram, a Hindu preacher, residing at De Lisle Road. On Saturday afternoon, during the absence of the complainant, accused entered his room, and having helped himself with a turban and a bundle of clothes, was about to leave, when complainant returned, and arrested him and handed him over to the police. Accused, pleading guilty, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

"HAMLET."—The senior students of the Poona Native Institution are to be congratulated on their ambitious resolve to attempt a dramatic performance in Bombay of a class which even professional players who visit the East are afraid to tackle. They have determined to give a performance of *Hamlet*, at the Gaiety Theatre, this evening, and for the benefit of those who know the tendency of native players to go on long into the small hours of the morning, it is specially notified that the performance, which commences punctually at 9 o'clock, will last for three hours only. The play was given by the senior students at the Poona Native Institution some time ago in such a manner as to elicit encomiums from many European witnesses, including Lord Harris, whose Private Secretary wrote that "his Excellency considered the performance highly creditable."

CHARGE OF KIDNAPING A MINOR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Bhudoo Ghooray, a Mahomedan, before Khan Bahadur D. D. Karaka, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with kidnaping Sakunat, a married girl, aged fourteen, from the lawful guardianship of her brother, Vazeer Bakroodeen, for immoral purposes. Mr. Vejayker appeared for the prosecution. On the 4th instant complainant, who is a weaver, residing at Madanpoora, was induced by accused, who is also a weaver, residing in the same chawl, to send his sister Sakunat with him to the Mahim Fair, on his undertaking to bring her back safe later on in the evening. The accused, it is alleged, instead of taking the girl to the Mahim Fair, took her to a chawl in Mungalwady, Girgaum Road, where she was found by her husband and the brother with the accused. She was handed over to the custody of the police along with her alleged seducer.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.—Dhurma Anundji, an Aurree Hindu, residing on the second floor of a house at Nowroji Hill, reported to the police on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, that he and his son Mahadoo went to work that day at 10 o'clock in the morning, leaving in the house the latter's wife Parbuttee, aged seventeen. Dhurma returned from his work at 1 p.m., when he found the door of his house bolted from outside, and his daughter-in-law was not to be found. He immediately went to the Carnac Bunder to ascertain if she had gone by steamer to her mother at Uran, for the woman had done so on three previous occasions—and on making inquiries at the bunder learnt that Parbuttee had left by the mid-day steamer. Dhurma then went to his work, and returned home about 6 o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards he went to the fire-place to take some food, which had been cooked by Parbuttee in the morning, when he noticed a quantity of boiled rice in a brass-plate, which was covered up, and near it on the ground he found, to his surprise, a quantity of ground glass. This aroused Dhurma's suspicion, and on examining the rice, he discovered that a quantity of similar ground glass had been mixed up with it. The complainant suspects his daughter-in-law of having committed this deed, as he alleged she had done so on a former occasion. The police investigated the matter, but it appears to be a doubtful case.

THE L. M. & S. EXAMINATION.

THE result of the examination for the degree of L. M. & S. was declared yesterday afternoon. There were in all forty-one candidates, out of whom twelve were declared to have passed in the first-class and eleven in the second-class. The Balcrishna Soonderji prize of the value of Rs. 200 has been awarded to Mr. Rajaballi Vishram Patel, a Mahomedan candidate, for obtaining the highest number of marks in midwifery. The Charles Morehead prize of the value of Rs. 200 has been secured by Mr. Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, a Hindu candidate, for securing the highest number of marks in clinical medicine. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

First Class.—Rustomji Jamshedji Petigara.

Second Class.—Nasarvanji Kavasji Arjani, M. G. Desai, Abraham A. Gair, Kashinath Narayan Gokhale, Khiamal Mohanlal Jiandani, Jamsetji Framji Laskari, Bhaidas Bhagubhai Mehta, Rajaballi Vishram Patel, Shripat Govind Ranade, Vivian Heathcote Roberts, and Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare.

A REPORT comes *via* San Francisco that a Japanese man-of-war stopped and searched the British steamer Thales near Amoy. The reason given for the act was the suspicion that the vessel was carrying a fugitive Black Flag chief. Some Chinese were taken from the steamer in spite of the Captain's protest. A Berlin telegram from Zanzibar announces that the caravan of the late Mr. Stokes has arrived on the coast of German East Africa from the Congo with a store of ivory valued at £40,000. The administration of the Congo Free State has decided that Major Lothaire shall be tried by a Belgian court-martial for the execution of Mr. Stokes.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJI.)

A DISPUTE ABOUT KEROSINE TINS LEAKING.

MAHOMEDBHOY ALLIBHOY VS. AHMEDBHOY KURBIMBHOY AND ANOTHER.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff claimed judgment for Rs. 7,576-5-1 for damages for breach of a contract, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 3rd August, 1894, etc. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Scott and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, on the 27th March, 1893, the defendants' firm agreed to buy from him 15,000 cases of American kerosine oil of the mark of "Daylight" at the rate of Rs. 3-6-1, delivery to be taken within a month. The kerosine oil, out of which the 15,000 cases were to be delivered to the defendants, had been bought by the plaintiff from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and the cases were at the date of the agreement, as the defendants knew, not landed, but were about to be stored in Messrs. Ralli Brothers' godown. They had not been actually stored, but were stored shortly afterwards. The defendants from time to time took delivery of 1,640 cases and paid for them. They then ceased taking delivery, as the market was falling, and on the 25th July, 1893, the plaintiff sent them a notice, requiring them to take delivery. The defendants then demanded an inspection of the agreement, which was given to them. Failing to find any technical point they could raise on the agreement, they then for the first time alleged that the cases were not in good order, and that they had had no opportunity of satisfying themselves of that at the date of the agreement, as the goods had not been landed at the date of the agreement, and so they said they declined to take delivery on that ground. The plaintiff proposed that a survey should be held, as it was entirely untrue that the cases were not such as the defendants were bound to accept, but before the intended survey was held, the defendants, as the market was improving, requested the plaintiff not to proceed with the survey, and expressed their readiness to take delivery of the remaining cases. The defendants, however, failed to fulfil their promise, and subsequently again alleged that the cases were leaking. Plaintiff thereupon had the goods surveyed by Mr. A. C. Clark, who made his report on the 20th September, 1893. The plaintiff sold the balance of 13,360 cases that the defendants were bound to take delivery of by public auction on the 22nd September, 1893, and afterwards brought the suit.

The defence was that it was one of the terms of the agreement that delivery was to be taken of cases in good order, but that leaking cases were not to be accepted. When the cases were landed in Bombay some time after the date of the agreement, they were found not in good order and according to the terms of the contract; and the defendants on that account declined to take delivery. Plaintiff thereupon requested them to take delivery of some of the cases and to try if they would be accepted by the defendants' constituents. The defendants accordingly, without prejudice to their rights to repudiate the cases, took delivery of some of them and forwarded them to constituents, but as they received complaints, they abstained from taking further delivery, not because the market was falling as alleged, or for any other reason than the badness of the cases. Oil of the description contracted to be purchased was not to be had anywhere in the market at that time, and if the cases had been good the defendants would gladly have taken delivery of all those contracted for. They were always willing that a joint survey should be held upon the cases, and appointed a surveyor to meet the plaintiff's surveyor for the purpose, and asked the plaintiff to appoint a time for the survey, but he omitted to do so in order that he might get an "ex-parte" survey held in the absence of the defendants' surveyor. They denied that they requested him not to proceed with the survey or expressed their readiness to take delivery of the remaining cases. They had no notice of the survey alleged to have been held by Mr. Clark, and did not admit the correctness of the statements contained in his report. They denied their liability to the plaintiff for the damages claimed or any part thereof.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, after reviewing the facts of the case at considerable length, thought that the balance of evidence greatly preponderated in favour of the defendants' contention that, under their contract, they were not bound to take delivery of leaky, or refilled, or resoldered, or stained cases; and his lordship was of opinion that the plain natural meaning of the words "in good order" corresponded more with the meaning given to them by the defendants' witnesses than with that attached to them by the plaintiff's witnesses; and he therefore held that the defendants were entitled to receive sound cases in good order, that is to say, cases which had not leaked, or been broken, or refilled, or resoldered, or stained with leakage. Upon a consideration of the evidence on both sides, his lordship came to the conclusion that there was at least a considerable proportion of cases in the godowns which could not be described as being "in good order" according to the meaning his lordship had attached to that expression, and which, therefore, the defendants were entitled to reject. The evidence on behalf of the defendants was sufficient to prove that the tender made by the plaintiff was not in accordance with the contract, and that the defendants were justified in not taking delivery of the goods indiscriminately, and that they had therefore not been guilty of any breach of contract. Dealing with the rest of the evidence, his lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not established his case, which was accordingly dismissed with costs.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BUDRUDIN TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

91-94—Muljee and R—Heera Ramjee and another vs Megha Sobha and others—Bicknell M and M and Crawford B and B

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

336-95—Tyabjee and Co—Pranjeewandas Kuliandas vs Kawasjee Pallonjee Khatao.

367-95—Bland and N—William Watson and Co vs W N M Cooke.

511-95—Tyabjee and Co—Siwbhojanlal Sittaram and others vs Siwchand Baldeo and others.

529-95—Mathubhai and J—Narsilal Damoderdas and others vs Bhikaridas Tribhidas.

531-95—Payne G and S—Canjee Parbat and another vs Doosy Govindjee Ludha and others—Daphtary and F.

533-95—In person—Nasarwanjee Cooper vs Sha Dewjee Jaitha

534-95—In person—Nasserwanjee Jamsetjee Cooper vs Sha Pense Ladha

550-95—Little and Co—The Trustees of the Port of Bombay vs Ashbal

552-95—Jeejeelow and G—Karumsey Damjee vs Jamnabai—Bhaishunker and R.

554-95—Perosha N P—Pirozsha Muncherjee vs William Bharnett Phillips.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

38-95—Hiralal and H—Moghibhai vs Tejpal Gopejee—Payne G and S.

50-95—In person—Manibai vs Narbadabai and another—K J Mantri.

Postponed Long Cause.

664-95—Little and Co—Vinayek Ramchandra Luxmunjee and another vs Goorunath Bawa Bapoo Bawa—Chitnis M and M—Part heard.

Defended New Long Causes.

458-95—Bhaishunker and K—Shett Varjiwandas Mahadhewdas vs Shamrao Narayen Laud and others—Chalk W and S.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Noorbhai and another vs Hajee Cassum Hajee Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

506-95—Ardesir H and D—Ramchandra Baburao vs Ramchandra Pouchia Gowan—Tyabjee D and Co.

509-95—Bhaishunker and K—Prabhuram Jivanram vs Anand rao Dinanath—Little and Co.

520-96—Ardesir H and I—Ramchandra Baboorao vs Shunwar Sukut Gowan Patel—In person.

522-95—Thakurdas D and C—Ebrahimbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo vs Ganjeebhoy Mowjee—Payne G and S.

371-26 162-95—Mansukhlal D and J—B S Pereira vs Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash—Tyabjee D and Co—settled.

Postponed Long Causes.

562-91—Tyabjee D and Co—Vinayek Vishnu Kane vs Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others—Dikshit and H.

475-95—Dikshit and H—Pandoorang Haree Vaidya and others vs Vinayak Vishnu Kaney—Tyabjee D and Co.

211-95—Payne G and S—G G Volkart and others vs Noorbhoy Esmaljee—Brown and M.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macrae s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee 40 cases oilmenatores, &c., Essoffaly Russooljee.

Australia s—25 cases whisky, Hallilday and Co.

Clan Murray s—1 hogshead whisky, D Dadabhoy.

Persia s—33 bales printing and writing papers, B Shapoorjee; 34 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macrae s—300 boxes bar soap, S A S Dawood; 125 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.

Persia s—20 cases soap, M Surajoodin.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—7 casks ink, Hussomally Abdoolally; 14 cases oilmenatores, &c, A H Seedick; 61 cases provision, &c, and 20 cases salt, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 50 cases sherry, &c, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Peninsular s—7 cases brandy, H Mooljee and Co.

Baria s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Dadabhoy.

Europa s—1 pipe portwine, M Russee and Co; 13 bales printing paper, A M Sodder.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—5 cases medicine, Damodar Ratansey.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa s—916 cases window glass, Abdoolally Noorbhoy; 15 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE P. B. R. A. RIFLE MEETING.

THE meeting opened at Meerut on Thursday morning in brilliant weather, and it bids fair to be the most successful gathering that has been held for many years past. The management, under the direction of Colonel Hill, A. A. G. for Musketry, have done everything to deserve success. The camp was a picture of neatness, and the comfort of the competitors has been studied in every particular. The British soldiers and Volunteers' camp is about 300 yards on the left flank of the ranges, the camp offices and the British officers' tents are in the rear, and the native competitors camp is on the right flank. The targets form the fourth side of the parallelogram. Those who have been present at the meetings of former years will appreciate the convenience of this arrangement. There are about 375 British and the same number of native competitors. Of the former about 40 are officers, most of whom are living in camp. To-day's matches were of unlimited entries and none of them count in the championship. The first shoot in Match 1,200 yards, cyunts however towards the Viceroy's medals. The best scores up to date are:—

BRITISH ARMY.

Match I.—200 yards:—Lance-Corporal Porter, Bombay-Baroda Volunteers, 34; Corporal Jahans, East Indian Railway, 33; Colour-Sergeant Drake, Hampshire Regiment, 33; Corporal Gastur, 5th Dragoon Guards, 33; Sergeant Castagnola, Oxford Light Infantry, 33; Captain Oggard, Hamshire Regiment, 33; Captain Finch, North-Western Railway, 33; Sergeant Christian, Midland Railway, 33; Sergeant Watson, Bombay and Baroda Railway, and Major Tickner, North-Western Railway, 32 each.

Match II.—500 yards:—The Elgin Mills' prize, Rs. 250 presented by the Elgin Mills Company and Rs. 250 added. Captain Oggard, Hampshire Regiment, and Private Miller, Royal Irish Fusiliers, 35 each; Captain Playfair, Hampshire Regiment, Sergeant Bowe, Essex Regiment, Private Halkett, Highland Light Infantry, Private Pitchford, Somerset Regiment, Private Sparks, Norfolk Regiment, Colour-Sergeant Reynolds, Durham Light Infanty, Major Rickie, North-Western Railway, and M. Griffits, 34 each.

Match III—900 yards. Unlimited entries:—Private Halkett, Highland Light Infantry, 34; Corporal Garrett, Somerset Regiment, 33; Sergeant Finnigan, Bombay and Baroda Railway, Sergeant Davison, Cameronians, Sergeant Challis, Irish Fusiliers, Lieutenant Grubb, west Surrey Regiment, and Corporal Dunn, East Indian Railway 32 each; Sergeant-Major English, School of Musketry, Sergeant Barge, Bombay and Boroda Railway, Corporal Jahans, East Indian Railway, and Sergeant Callaghan, West Kent Regiment, 31 each.

Shooting was resumed on Friday at long range distances, 800 and 900 yards, unlimited entries. The weather was fine, but a strong gusty wind and much mirage made shooting difficult, especially at 900 yards, where many well known marksmen broke down badly. Nevertheless some good scores were compiled.

BRITISH ARMY.

Match IV.—800 yards. The Cawnpore Cotton Mills prize, Rs. 200 presented by the Cawnpore Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and Rs. 200 added:—Corporal Knight, Seaforth Highlanders, 33; Corporal Parsons, E. I. R., and Lieutenant King, Rifle Brigade, 34 each (bracketed); Sergeant Bowe, Essex Regiment, 34, being fourth; Serg ant-Major McDonald, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Sergeant-Instructor Kibblewhite, N. W R, Corporal Nicholson, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Lance-Corporal Porter, Bombay and Baroda Railway, Colour-Sergeant Watson, 33 each, and placed in the order named.

Match V.—900 yards, unlimited entries:—Private Barton, Derby Regiment, 33; Sergeant Castagnola, Oxford Light Infantry, Captain Woodyat, D. A. A. G. for Musketry, Sergeant Finnigan, Bombay and Baroda Railway, Private Harris, Somerset Light Infantry, Sergeant-Major English, School of Musketry, 31 each; Private Glyn, East Lancashire, Captain White, Oxford Light Infantry, and Sergeant Flyn, Hampshire Regiment, 30 each, Revd. T. Griffiths, 29.

The afternoon was filled by the first entries of Match XXII, the Adjutant-General's prize, Extended Order Competitivo, which proved a most poupular contest. Two teams of five men each, with a commander, fire 7 rounds kneeling at distances between 400 and 200 yards at 5 "gharras" for each team, each "gharra" representing one of the opposing team. When a "gharra" is broken the umpires at once put out of action one of the oppposite team, who is supposed to be killed. The team which hits most gharras and so kills most of the enemy retires. The teams are then drawn in fresh ties until the contest is concluded. The winners were the Queen's East Lancashire Regiment; second, East Surrey Regiment; third, Somerset Light Infantry. Twenty-seven teams entered.

NATIVE ARMY.

Match III.—Unlimited entries. The following are the best scores up to date:—Duffadar Abdul Jamad Khan, 2nd Bengal Lancers, and Duffadar Kirpa Ram, 2nd Bengal Lancers, 35 each; Naick Mir Ahsan Ali, 5th Bengal Light Infantry, 33; Havaldar Bahadur Ali, 29th Punjab Infantry, Duffadar Zaman Ali, 2nd Benzal Lancers, Jemadar Jam Singh, Deoli, 31 each; Havaldar Rara, Dioli, Havaldar Komour Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry, Jemadar Uttam Singh, 29th Punjab Infantry, 30 each; Naick Biji Babadur Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry, 29.

Match IV.—800 yards:—Havaldar Jawaker Singh 35th Sikhs, 31; Sepoy Ishar Singh 26th Punjab Infantry, Sepoy Awal Khan, 24th Punjab Infantry, Havaldar Poa Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, Naick Uma, Merwara Battalion, 30 each; Subadar Hera Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry, Naick Uma, Merwara Battalion, Sepoy Natha Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, Duffadar Amir Khan, 12th K. I. G., Sepoy Mehtab Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry 29 each.

Match V.—900 yards:—Nidar Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, 30; Naick Dirgnarain Nagarkoti, 5th Gurkhas, 29; Dhemud Feroze Khan, 26th Punjab Infantry, and Naick Tipparam Kamal, 1st Gurkhas, 28 each; Sepoy Ghulam Mahomed, 33rd Punjab Infantry, Havaldar Bela Singh, 26th Punjab Infantry, 27 each; Duffadar Badhawa Singh Deoli, Havaldar Bahadur Ali, 29th Punjab, Havaldar Larasap Khan, 33rd Punjab Infantry, 26 each; Naick Mahomed Ali, 33rd Punjab Infantry, and 7 others, 25 each.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's steamer Pekin, 2,133 tons, Captain J F Jephson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (27th November) with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain J S Hutchison,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH-BROOCHES.—The Latest Novelty for suspending any Watch, in fine Oxydised Metal, Rs 3. Plain White Silver, Rs. 4-8. Gold from Rs. 30.—MARCKS and CO., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CANE CHAIRS.—We have a large and varied selection of Jail-made Cane Chairs, strong and durable, also Deck Chairs, JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18 Marine Street.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Prætorium" and "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

BAMBOO ART FURNITURE.—5 o'clock Tea Tables, Etagères, Whatnots, etc., with beautiful Fayence Plates.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Just to hand, all the Latest Novelties for our 'XMAS BAZAR every requisite for 'Xmas Tree at Cheerful Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

WE have a Large and Varied Stock of Indian Art Wares and Curios suitable for Home Presentation at moderate prices. INDIAN ART GALLERY, 30, Hummum Street, Fort.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb, Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNISHED HOUSE or BUNGALOW, WANTED on Malabar or Cumballa Hills or Fort. Address, stating terms, to "H.," care of this Office.

BOILER WANTED.—A large one of Lancashire type, new or used, if in good order. Apply with specification and price to Agent, Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Cawnpore.

WANTED, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, General and Local AGENTS. Men of experience and good character only. Apply by letter, stating past record and terms expected to ALF. H. ELLIS, Manager for India, Bombay.

WANTED, PUPILS to LEARN either English, French, or German. Terms, 20 Rupees a month. Six Lessons weekly. Apply "LINGUIST," care of this Office.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

'XMAS 1895.—BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gents and Children of the Best Makes and at Moderate Prices, could be had at A. H. SULLIMANJEE and Co., Nos. 1 and 2, Crawford Market.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

TURNOUT FOR SALE.—BROWN ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, good jumper, ridden by a Lady, smart trapper; also DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "X," care of this Office.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets, Show-room, open daily.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "R. R.," care of this Office.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.—Near Byculla Railway Station.—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have resided in the Alexandra Hotel for a short time, viz., 10 days. Before I stayed at the Royal Hotel, Mazagon, the same Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, I always found every kindness, best of attention, civility from servants, and in fact cannot find words to express how highly I think of all. (Sd.) A. J. FITZHERBERT, formerly Pro., Byculla Hotel.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Rail way Terminus.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4.

CLEARANCE SALE of Best Manilla Cigars. Per Box of 100 each Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-3, and 3-1. Less 25 Discount. PEARSE and CO., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil, postage extra.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Javakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Raoorter, 10th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Celicis, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkura:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Tannie, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO not want different Machines for different work. Mr. Hollane, of Stamford Hill, London, says:—I have had a SINGER MACHINE from 13 to 14 years in constant use. I have done Mantles, Costumes, Carpets, and all kinds of work with it, and have spent on it for repairs 3s. 6d.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., adras.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.D., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,
TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin
Hours of Consultation, 2 to 5 p.m.
MARKER'S NEW BUILDINGS,
57, Apollo Street, opposite Share Bazaar, Bombay.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.
THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.
Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Piano, every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.
These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.
Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.
The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

TO
RAILWAY ENGINEERS
AND
BRICK BURNERS.
BULL'S PATENT
Is the most Economical and most Perfect System for Burning Bricks.
Pamphlet and full particulars can be had from
GORDON, STEWART & Co.,
5, Hare Street, Calcutta.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country contitments. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.
A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay; The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packin and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

No further telegrams with commercial or financial news through Reuter have come to hand since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly Comparative Statement regarding the movements of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	231,000	338,000	313,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	84,000	148,000	104,000
" " Continent	133,000	174,000	114,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	2,659,000	4,031,000	3,364,000
" exports to U. K. do.	745,000	1,199,000	1,084,000
" " to Continent do.	859,000	1,365,000	987,000
" Stock in the Ports	950,000	1,145,000	1,161,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 6th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	3,700,000	4,182,810	4,038,090
" " Surats	136,000	137,630	143,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	915,000	894,540	1,091,330
" London	6,000	10,000	7,000
American Afloat	210,000	409,000	354,000
East Indian "	12,000	10,000	10,000
Total	1,132,000	1,323,540	1,462,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 9-16d.	3 5-32d.	4 5-16d.
" Good Dhollera	3¼d.	2½d.	3 11-16d.
Difference	11-16d.	17-32d.	¾d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec. Rs.	6,64,951
" " Branches	Dec. "	3,70,154
Other Deposits	Dec. "	30,38,474
Government Securities	Dec. "	8,32,127
Other Authorized "		unchanged.
Loans on Govt. "	Dec. "	1,03,395
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc. "	5,37,328
Balances with other Banks	Dec. "	1,26,848
Cash	Dec. "	35,81,721

Following the issue of the last Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, which disclosed a falling off in the Bank's Cash Balance of 64¾ lakhs, and the demand for Money, chiefly for the financing of the early Cotton Crop, increasing daily, the directors put up their rates early this week by one per cent., making the minimum 5 per cent., and the Return issued to-day, shows the diminished falling off in the Balance of some 35¾ lakhs, at 254¼ lakhs. The comparison of the difficult items in the Return between last week and the week before lies mainly in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals were on a much smaller scale in the former case than in the latter, the nett expansion in trade requirements being now represented by 34¾ lakhs as against 50¼ lakhs on the previous occasion. It is noticeable that, apart from the demand for Money for the purpose above-mentioned, little general activity is indicated by the Return now under notice, Loans again showing some decrease; while the increase in Bills Discounted is only some 5¼ lakhs. The withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches have aggregated over 10¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Business in this staple to-day has been confined to purchases by the Mills, amounting to 700 bales of ready new Cotton, say 200 bales each of Mulkapur, at Rs. 213; and Chandore, at Rs. 214½, 100 each of Bengal, at Rs. 170; and Chaligaum, at Rs. 192; and 50 each of Barsee, at Rs. 223; and Pachora, at Rs. 200 per candy. The tone of the market has, however, been steady, and prices are all unchanged.

According to the telegraphic reports received from the districts this morning, the seasonable weather which prevailed over the Cotton area in the middle of last week had continued to obtain meantime, and advices are of a favourable tenor from all the circles; though at Bellary the crop needed fine weather. At Barsee, in the Oomra circle, picking was general, and arrivals were expected early. At Broach, the plants were flourishing and in flower, and showing bolls rapidly ripening; and the Dhollera crop generally was in the same position.

WHEAT has become firm in tone to-day with a moderate export business passing; and prices of *White Pessy*, *Red Ahmedabad*, and *Delhi* have advanced one anna per cwt., our closing prices this evening being as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-4-0	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 "	" 4-3-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-2-0	"
Red Delhi	" 4-0-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 3-8-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-1-0	"
Hard Red	" 3-5-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged, at our quotations, say:—

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed	7 3 0	to 7 5 0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Guzerat	7 3 0	to 7 4 0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	6 11 0		"
Do. Red do.	6 3 0	to 6 5 0	"
Gingelly, White	39 8 0	to 40 8 0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	38 9 0	to 39 0 0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,351	bales.
Wheat	7,657	cwts.
Linseed	1,185	"
Gingellyseed	11,326	"
Castorseed	5,217	"
Rice	6,539	"

FREIGHTS remain very quiet in tone, and without change in rates; and no business of importance has been reported again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter being reported placed; but the enquiry for Bank remittance has been limited, a moderate amount of Demand and Telegraphic only having been taken at 1s. 1 27-32d., for ready and forward delivery, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 13-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 27-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 29-32d.	"
Francs do.	1'46¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 1-8 for Money, and 104 15-16 for Account; but advanced, in a steady market to 105¼ and 105 in the two positions, respectively, closing on the same level.

SHARES.—This market has been steady to-day and prices are all unchanged.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 7-8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	106 9-16
3 per cent. Rents	101¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¾
Bar Silver	30 9-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th December 1895, compared with the Statement of 30th November, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 30. Rs.	Dec. 7. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	56,57,455	50,92,501
Do. do. at Branches	28,59,323	24,89,169
Other Deposits	4,15,21,758	3,84,83,284
Post Bills	6,551	6,554
Credits, undrawn	26,24,793	25,47,323
Rs...	6,77,79,883	6,36,28,836
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,20,529	65,88,402
Other authorised Securities	42,14,038	42,14,038
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	51,73,446	51,29,187
Loans do. do. do.	57,70,858	56,67,463
Bills Discounted and purchased	11,53,88,230	1,59,25,558
Dead Stock	3,98,003	3,98,003
Stamps and Stationery	26,468	26,443
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	3,60,005	2,33,158
Cash	2,90,28,345	2,54,46,624
Rs...	6,77,79,883	6,36,28,836

THE SHIP THAT FOUND HERSELF.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

The Second Part of this new story will appear in our issue of
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—December 3, at 7, Harris' Road, Pudupet, Madras, the wife of Alexander Edwin Harvey, Octacamund, of a daughter.
HEWETT—December 5, at Madras, the wife of Lieut J C Hewett, Dorset Regt, of a son.
LAVARD—November 30, at Wellington, Madras, India, the wife of Frederick F Lavard, 19th P W O, Hussars, Bangalore, of a daughter.
MACAUSLAND—November 28, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Major R C S Macausland, Indian Staff Corps, of a son.
SHAW—December 6, at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, the wife of Ronald W F Shaw, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HALSE—December 4, at Jubbulpore, Winifred Agnes, fourth daughter of Th and Mary Halse, aged 2 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1895.

IF it be the special duty of a Foreign Minister to cherish the virtues of silence, as Lord Salisbury tells us it is, the Prime Minister will have to administer a severe rebuke to his *alter ego*, for the blazing indiscretion of reading aloud to a public meeting the letter in which the Sultan demurred to certain uncomplimentary phrases in the noble Marquis's after-dinner speech on a recent occasion. The Sultan might well be excused were he to impale the evil counsellor who advised him to pen the letter which Lord Salisbury so promptly turned to his Majesty's discomfiture. It is an unheard of thing for a Sovereign of one country to write to the Foreign Secretary of another, and it has hitherto been inconceivable that a crowned head should ask the Minister of another potentate to make a speech and set him right in the opinion of other people. Abdul Hamid sent a written message to Lord Salisbury stating that the assertion made at the dinner at Guildhall, that there was little reason to expect that the promised reforms in the Ottoman Empire would be executed, had pained his Majesty very much, as the carrying out of the reforms in question had been decided upon by him, and that he was desirous of executing them without delay. He had told his Ministers this, and would himself see to their execution:—"I have already told my Ministers so. The only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my good intentions must be the intrigue of certain persons here; or else false statements have been made to cause such an opinion. . . . I repeat that I will execute the reforms. I will take the paper containing them, place it before them, and see myself that every article is put into force. This is my earnest determination, and I give my word of honour. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire that his Lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and for my country. I shall await the result of this with the greatest anxiety." A very undignified letter, indeed, for a Monarch to write to the Minister of any Foreign State. Lord Salisbury did not hesitate to take what many will deem an advantage of the Sovereign's indiscretion. He read the communication to an amused audience, apologizing the while for such an unprecedented departure from official decorum, and pleading in excuse that his "distinguished and distant correspondent" had requested him to make a statement in a speech. In the next sentence the speaker showed his sense of the worth of that excuse by declaring that it would not be seemly to comment on the letter. Then why was the letter read? The Sultan did not ask and did not expect that it should be read in a public meeting; the request was that his intention to carry out the reforms should receive equal publicity to that given to the Foreign Secretary's forebodings that they might not be executed.

The incident, however, derives its chief importance from the fresh light it throws upon the present momentous phase of the Eastern Question. While ostensibly abstaining from any comment on the Sultan's declaration that he is determined to personally superintend the execution of the promised reforms, the Prime Minister, taking the dying condition of the octagenarian Turkish Ambassador as his theme, went on to lament that there are no men like Rustem at present round the Sultan—men with the courage and honesty to do their duty, and so govern the Empire that the intervention of the Great Powers would be unnecessary. Nothing could be more scathing, under the actual circumstances, more terrible, than the words in which the speaker contrasted the eminent qualities which distinguished the Turkish statesmen of even twenty-five years ago, of whom Rustem, who restored peace and justice in the Lebanon, was one, with the incompetence and worse of the wretched instruments of an effete Government who now surround the Sultan. An enlightened monarchy working through efficient and competent agents, Lord Salisbury forcibly declared, would have solved the problems which the Great Powers have now to deal with. There was no attempt to gloss over or disguise the fixed intention to solve these problems by the external action of the Powers, though it is conceded that such action is, at its best, clumsy. We shall presently see that the intervention of Powers, which are by no means inspired with an entire confidence in each other's disinterestedness, is not only clumsy in its operation, but very dangerous to the peace of the world. Lord Salisbury, however, seems to be reconciled to this alternative, for he scoffs at the idea of the Sultan, with his present advisers, or with any Pashas that the present school of Turkish placemen can afford, reforming the abuses which have led to the prevailing anarchy. Having reiterated the statement that there are no such men as Rustem Pasha to be found now in Turkey, the Prime Minister summed up the situation in words which showed that in his view the promises of the Sultan are waste paper, for there are no administrators capable of giving them effect:—"I will only exhort you to consider that this terrible Armenian problem is quite as much one of competent men as of adequate law; that the mere writing of new provisions upon fresh decrees cannot supply the place, above all in an Eastern country, of governors who know how to perform their duty, and have the courage and integrity to do it. The Powers, I have no doubt, would do their best, but do not imagine that the deep-seated diseases of an Empire can be cured by the use of a magician's wand. The result of long years of error have to be paid for, and the cruel law is this, that those will pay for it who were not originally guilty of the offence." These words leave no shadow of doubt as to the nature of the remedy which, in the opinion of the most powerful statesman in England, the six Great Powers will now proceed to apply.

There is, however, some justification for misgivings as to the ultimate outcome of this adventure on which the Powers are about to enter, if not exactly with a light heart, at all events with a degree of alacrity which no one could have anticipated a short three months ago. Lord Salisbury did not conclude his speech until he had impressed upon his audience the imperious necessity for another large increase to the strength of the navy, so that our "Island Home" may be made secure against possible alliances, disposing of fleets that have been largely increased in the last decade—*pari passu* with the increase of our own during the same period, be it said in passing. Not that the Foreign Minister sees any reason to fear such alliances at the present time, when all foreign Governments are friendly; but Governments change and policies may change with them. A more important consideration, we are told, is that there are portions of the earth's surface "where it seems to be decreed that bad government will ultimately entail some change in the political arrangements" that have hitherto prevailed. And the Powers when such changes occur imagine that they increase their dignity and strength by an increase of territory while they are seldom of one mind as to what each ought to have:—"Not only in the Turkish Empire, but elsewhere, the tendency at present is in the direction of a change of political arrangements." Precisely so. It so happens that not far from the columns which contain the report of these pregnant words, we find the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* noting as a curious symptom, that while Italy has been hitherto regarded as the connecting link between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance, the news of the contemplated co-operation of the British and Italian fleets in the Levant has given rise in Germany to "ill-disguised surprise and displeasure." On the other hand, the recommendations of the Colonial Party in Paris to the Government that the French fleet should be ordered above all things to shadow the British fleet wherever it goes, is reproduced in the German Press with evident satisfaction. Austria, having proposed that the Ambassadors of the six Powers should be empowered to take "temporary action," if a serious emergency should arise, Russia promptly refused to concur, desiring, says the *Times'* correspondent, to preserve her freedom of action. If the mutual jealousies of the Powers are already in evidence, the prospect of absolute unanimity when the time comes to make "new political arrangements" and decide what each Power ought to have, is not very reassuring.

MUDDLING is the only term that can be justly applied to the operations of the rubbish furnace near the Crawford Market. Since the last change was made, by which forced combustion and the use of super-heated air were introduced, ample time has elapsed to allow of a thorough knowledge of the work of destruction being acquired by the responsible officials. We have now daily evidence of the contrary in the unburnt vapours which are blown westward across the Esplanade. It is only necessary to compare the behaviour of the pale yellow smoke from the cutchra chimney with that from the nearest factory chimney to understand that the smoke of the cutchra is much the heavier of the two, as it falls so rapidly. The composition of coal smoke is to be found in numerous books, but the composition of the smoke of our Municipal cutchra furnace is still unknown, although it is the only guide to the successful solution of the problem of the destruction of town refuse by fire. The cutchra smoke is composed, to a considerable extent, of unburnt vapours distilled from the refuse, and until their proportions and total amount are exactly ascertained, the firing will continue to be mere guess-work. Analysis would, in all probability, show either that an insufficient amount of air has been passed through the fire or that the temperature in the combustion chamber was too low to effect that chemical combination which would render the smoke inodorous. About two years ago an experiment was made during a lecture at the Sassoon Institute in which the strong smelling gas from putrid sewage was passed through a red-hot metallic tube, and was so completely burnt as to show no reaction when forced through a suitable test solution. The temperature of the tube was much less than that available in the Municipal furnace which has melted the fire-bars at least once in the history of the present incinerator. There is only one new experiment that we would suggest to the Corporation—that the smoke which drives daily across the Esplanade should be laid on at the Municipal Council Hall for at least one month, by the end of which time the members would see clearly what must be done both for their own credit and for the comfort of the inhabitants living within reach of the smoke of the cutchra furnace.

THE fact that the Indian cotton crop is almost a month earlier than usual this year will not be without a favourable effect upon exchange, since money is being sent away from Bombay in payment correspondingly early, and in consequence will be less plentiful. As a rule cotton does not begin to arrive in Bombay until December, but for nearly a month now it has been coming forward in large quantities. The receipts for the early part of December seem to indicate that the trade will be as large this month as it generally is in the two busiest months—March and April. The consignments from Bengal are especially heavy, and the Broach crop, as well as those of Hubli and Northern India, generally promise well. The season is also good in Khandeish, although the area under cultivation is smaller than customary. While the forwardness of the crop is mainly responsible for the early commencement of the season, it is to be noted that the conditions of the trade have been considerably altered in late years. The slow and laborious process of cotton spinning by hand is being superseded in all the cotton-growing districts by ginning and pressing factories, which expeditiously prepare the crop for the markets. Most of the cultivators are glad to convert the produce of their fields into money as soon as possible, and the cotton and ginning factories give them such excellent facilities for sending their stuff to market in good time that the tendency of the trade is in the direction of much earlier consignments than was formerly the case.

BARON VON GAERTNER GRUBENOW, whose transfer to Teheran has been announced by Reuter, has only held the post of German Consul-General in Calcutta for sixteen months, but it was understood when he came out to India that he was in the running for the better paid appointment of German Minister at the Persian Court. His successor, Dr. Waldhausen, has had a long and diversified experience in the diplomatic service, in countries the knowledge of which will stand him in good stead in the work he is now called upon to perform. Dr. Waldhausen was the first Secretary to the Legation at Tokio, as well as German Consul, and after some two years spent in Japan was transferred to St. Petersburg as Secretary to the German Embassy, being subsequently sent to Rome in a similar capacity. In connection with his appointment it is worthy of note that the trade of Germany with this country is so steadily advancing that the "flowing tide" was not arrested last year by the check in imports experienced in the case of almost all other Continental countries, owing to the excessive and speculative indents of 1893-94. The balance of trade is largely in favour of India, the exports amounting to seven crores and seventy-two lakhs as against imports to the amount of only one crore and seventy-three lakhs. This is the more noteworthy, since our shipments of cotton to Germany declined from 286 lakhs in 1893-94 to 178 lakhs last year. The deficiency was, however, more than counterbalanced by the shipments of jute, which increased in value from 116 lakhs of rupees to 207 lakhs.

IT is notified that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay from Karachi on Monday, the 16th instant, and will disembark, at 5 p.m., at the Apollo Bunder, where a guard-of-honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired as his Excellency lands at the bunder. The Secretaries to Government and all Heads of Departments in Bombay are requested to be present. Full dress will be worn.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden, at 4 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 10 a.m., on Saturday next. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, a lively passage-at-arms took place between Dr. Blaney and Mr. D. E. Wacha while the board was considering the refusal of the Joint Schools Committee to send on to the Corporation a copy of their minutes. By a large majority the Corporation resolved that as a rule the Committee should send in a copy of their minutes.

THE Jubulpore mail train arrived at the Victoria Terminus, yesterday morning, three hours later than the usual time. The delay seems to have been caused by the engine attached to the train having failed to work after leaving the Munmar station, owing to something being wrong with the machinery, and another engine had to be attached to the train.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery, at 11-15 a.m., on Monday next, to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th November, 1895, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1894 of 105,823 maunds and Rs. 17,644 in the earnings.

GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN will go home on leave on the 14th instant, and will appear to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH CRISIS.

ACTION BY THE POWERS IMMINENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.

The Ambassadors of the Powers have again been instructed to insist on extra guardships being allowed.

Further action of the Powers is now imminent.

AN INTERNATIONAL OUTRAGE.

Her Majesty's despatch vessels Cockatrice and Imogene, lying in the Bosphorus, were surrounded by Turkish police boats all Thursday night, fearing Said Pacha would attempt to take refuge on board.

The boats were withdrawn at daylight.

Sir Philip Currie has protested against the proceeding.

LETTER FROM THE CZAR TO THE SULTAN.

Dec. 9.

M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, had an audience of the Sultan, yesterday, for the purpose of presenting a letter from the Czar.

A NEW MINISTRY EXPECTED.

A change in the Turkish Ministry is expected, and Said Pacha, ex-Foreign Minister, who is known as a Kurd, will, it is stated, be Grand Vizier.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Trade Returns of Great Britain show an increase in the Imports of ten and a-half per cent., and of eight per cent. in the Exports.

THE COTTON DUTIES QUESTION.

The *Times*, in an article on the Cotton Duties, concludes that India has a strong case, which has brought conviction to the best men of both parties, and that it will be very difficult for Lancashire to shake that conviction.

Lord George Hamilton receives a deputation from Manchester on Wednesday.

THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The hired transport Bathurst, with the second division of the Ashantee expedition, has arrived at Sierra Leone.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. George Augustus Sala, the journalist.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Dec. 9.

The s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 4 o'clock, this morning, and the s. s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE INDIAN PRISONERS BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS).

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Indian Prisoners' Bill will be drafted immediately in accordance with the views expressed by the Secretary of State in his recent Despatch. The Bill will be introduced into the Council during the present Session.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

A final Despatch on the question of Exchange Compensation Allowance has been submitted by the Government of India to the Home Government, and a reply is expected by March or April next.

ATTEMPTED DACOITY.

RANGOON, Dec. 8.

Seven men, including five sepoys, of the 7th Burma Battalion, have been convicted at Meiktila, of attempted dacoity on the house of the Commissariat Agent, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ADDRESS TO MR. SURENDRANATH.

POONA, Dec. 8.

A grand orderly meeting of three thousand students resolved to present an address to Mr. Surendranath as the educationist patriot. Committees representing schools, colleges, and law class were appointed, and complete unanimity prevailed. Enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen-Empress.

AN HONORARIUM TO A KATHIAWAR OFFICIAL.

RAJKOT, Dec. 9.

News has been received from Kathiawar that Government have sanctioned an Honorarium of Rs. 5,000 from the States of Kathiawar to Rao Bahadur Gopalji Surbhai, late Assistant Educational Inspector, Kathiawar, for his excellent services.

RADHANPUR NEWS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

RADHANPUR, Dec. 7.

Col[illegible], our kind Political Superintendent, left [illegible] morning for his destination. A salute of eleven guns announced his departure. It appears that Rao Bahadur Harilal Lalubhoy, Dirtrict Deputy Assistant, who has come here recently on his usual district tour, is trying for the Dewanship. He intends to stay in the Agency talukas, bordering on the Radhanpur State, for a fortnight.

CONGRESS MEETINGS.

MIRAJ, Dec. 8.

A largely-attended public meeting was held in the Mitrasamaj Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Nadharni, pleader. After very suitable and enthusiastic speeches, four delegates for the Poona Congress were duly elected.

SATARA, Dec. 8.

At a meeting, held to-day, under the presidency of Govindraji Ranade, fifteen delegates were elected for the ensuing Social Conference, and a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and do other work. A considerable amount of money was collected on the spot.

Dec. 9.

At a public meeting held in the City, at Vita, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Phatak, the objects of the National Congress were explained, and some subjects proposed. Five delegates were elected, and subscriptions collected on the spot. The meeting dissolved amidst cheers for the Queen-Empress.

NASIK, Dec. 8.

A public meeting was held, yesterday evening, Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhadkar presiding. Thirty delegates were elected for the ninth Social Conference, to be held at Poona this month.

DHARWAR, Dec. 9.

In a public meeting, held here, last evening, twenty-seven gentlemen were elected delegates for the National Congress, and eight gentlemen for the Social Conference Rao Saheb Venkat Rao Katti presided. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

AHMEDNAGAR, Dec. 8.

A meeting of the *elite* of Nagar was held, this evening, at the City School, Rao Saheb Mirikar presiding. All the leading educated gentlemen, official and non-official, were present. The meeting very strongly depreciated the attitude of the Poona Reactionalists towards the Conference, and emphatically declared their conviction that social reform is a *sine qua non* to the political, and must precede it. A Standing Committee was formed to supplement the efforts of the Social Conference, and 278 delegates were elected to attend the forthcoming Conference at Poona. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a hundred rupees were subscribed on the spot, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Conference Committee, Poona. The meeting was very orderly.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

ANNUAL REGATTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 9.

1ST DAY.—MONDAY.

There was a fairly good gathering, considering the few people in Poona just now at Rosherville, this afternoon.

1ST RACE—"Junior Sculls"—1st Heat. Distance ¼ mile—Mackenzie vs Kilkelly.

This race fell through.

2ND RACE—"Inter-Regimental Fours"—Distance ¾ mile.

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

F S Garwood, 9st 10lbs.
C E Baddeley, 11st
G Walker 11st 9lbs
G H Bolleau, (Str), 11st 3lbs
Cox—Gillespie — 1

K O YORKSHIRE L I.

S C Taylor, 9st 11lbs
T P Dowdall, 11st 10lbs
L M R Dean, 13st 4lbs
R C Bond, (Str), 10st 4lbs
Cox—G W G Hall, 9st — 2

L N LANCASHIRE REGT.

C E Robinson, 9st 7lbs
T H O'Brien, 11st 4lbs
N R Anderson, 10st 5lbs
T W Woodward, (Str), 10st 11lbs
Cox—G Loch, 9st 4lbs. — 3

A very fair race, the boats coming along at a good swinging stroke. Three lengths between first and second; the same separating second and third.

3RD RACE—"Junior Pairs." Distance ¼ mile. Barclay and Annand vs Mackenzie and Kilkelly.

Mackenzie's boat, steered by Greig 1
Barclay's boat, steered by Pilleau 2

Won easily by five lengths. Winners kept close to the opposite shore, and were throughout being well steered.

4TH RACE—"Challenge Fours." Distance 1 mile.

POONA.

R C Bond, 10st 4lbs
Penn, 11st.
L M R Dean, 13st 4lb
G H Bolleau (Str), 11st 3lbs
Cox—C A Beatty, 8st 10lbs — 1

BOMBAY.

W E Leverson, 10st 12lbs
E J Christie, 12st 8lbs.
W Jameson, 13st 10lbs
C E Ayerst (Str), 10st 8lbs.
Cox—R W Watson Smytho, 9st. — 2*

Poona led most of the way, rowing a steadier stroke than Bombay. The latter spurted when near the Boat Club, but were too late to overtake their opponents, who won by three clear lengths.

5TH RACE—"Junior Sculls." Distance ¼ mile—Lock vs De C Atkins.

Won easily by Lock, Atkins giving up.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM EASDON.

POONA, Dec. 9.

Mr. William Easdon, Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, has succumbed to the fearful injuries he received at Chinchwad station, on Saturday last. The funeral takes place to-morrow morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 7.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here this afternoon.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Dec. 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valeria, from Kobe, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

TRINCOMALEE, Dec. 8.

H. M. S. Bonaventure, Marathon, Cossack, Redbreast, sailed for Calcutta.

THE MILL INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

COTTON MILLS.

There were at work in India, at the end of 1894-95, 144 cotton mills, containing 34,146 looms and 3,712,293 spindles. They employed a daily average number of 139,478 persons, of whom, as far as details have been obtained, there were 87,293 men, 26,570 women, 15,036 young persons, and 9,579 children. The nominal capital of the millls, as far as this information has been furnished, is returned at about Rx. 12,300,000; but there is no return of the capital of ten mills worked by private proprietary, and probably the whole capital invested in this industry may be taken to be not less than Rx. 13,300,000. Of the 144, mills there are 100 in the Bombay Presidency, of which 67 are in the town and island of Bombay. There are eight mills in Bengal, all in the vicinity of Calcutta; eleven in Madras of which four are in the town of Madras; five in the North-Western Provinces, all but one at Cawnpore; two in the Panjab (at Delhi); one at Indore; six in the Central Provinces; one in Ajmere-Merwara; three in Hyderabad (Nizam's Territory); one in Berar; two in Mysore; three in the French settlement of Pondichery; and one in Travancore. Five out of the seven new mills which commenced work during the year are located in the Bombay Presidency, which possesses 69 per cent. of the whole number of mills in India, 71 per cent. of the spindles, and 79 per cent. of the looms. Twelve of the mills are situated in Native States and in French-Indian territory. The consumption of cotton by the Indian mills in the year is estimated to have amounted to 1,375,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, or say 4,910,000 cwt. The industry dates from 1851, when the first mill was started. The following figures exhibit the progress made in the construction and extension of mills in the last seventeen years. For the years previous to 1878-79 the figures are defective:

	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.	Persons employed.
1878-79	58	12,983	1,436,464	*
1879-80	58	13,397	1,470,830	39,537
1880-81	58	13,283	1,4 1,730	47,455
1881-82	62	14,386	1,550,944	52,231
1882-83	62	15,116	1,651,108	57,624
1883-84	74	16,251	1,895 224	61,896
1884-85	81	16,455	2,037,055	61,596
1885-86	89	16,548	2,198,545	71,577
1886-87	90	16,926	2,202,632	72,540
1887-88	97	18,810	2,375,739	80,515
1888-89	108	22,166	2,670,122	92,126
1889-90	114	22. 78	2,9 4 657	99,224
1890-91	125	23,815	3,107,710	111,998
1891-92	127	24 670	3,264 324	117,9 2
1892-93	130	26,317	3,578,303	129,8 8
1893-94	137	29,392	3,539,681	130,570
1894-95	144	34,146	3,712,293	139,478

* Not stated.

JUTE AND HEMP MILLS.

There were 28 mills working jute, and one mill working hemp, at the end of 1894-95, and employing a daily average number of 75,157 persons namely, 50,154 men, 14,725 women, 3,359 young persons and 6,919 children. The mills contained 10,048 looms and 201,217 spindles. The nominal capital of the mills, worked by joint stock companies, is stated in the returns at a little over Rx. 3,680,000; but the figures are not complete, for some of the mills no returns of capital having been furnished. Probably about Rx. 250,000 or Rx. 300,000 may be added to the total on account of these. All but two of the mills are in Bengal, most of them in the vicinity of Calcutta, and one (a new mill opened in October last, in the French settlement of Chandernagore. Of the two not in Bengal, one (a small one) is at Vizagapatam (this being the mill which works hemp) and the other at Cownpore. The progress of the industry, during the last seventeen years, is shewn below:—

	Mills.	Looms.	Spindles.	Persons employed.
1878-79	21	4,645	63,882	*
1879-80	22	4,946	70,910	27,494
1880-81	21	5,065	69,978	35,233
1881-82	21	5,65	90,755	40,551
1882-83	20	5,633	95,737	42,797
1883-84	23	6,139	112,650	47,868
1884-85	24	6,926	131,742	51,903
1885-86	24	6,683	126,964	47,940
1886-87	24	6,911	135,593	49,015
1887-88	25	7,384	146,302	58,007
1888-89	26	7,819	152,687	59,723
1889-90	27	8,104	158,326	60,630
1890-91	27	8,204	164,245	62,739
1891-92	27	8,695	174,156	66,333
1892-93	27	8,976	181,172	67,201
1893-94	28	9,690	192,088	69,179
1894-95	29	10,048	201,217	75,157

* Not stated.

FRENCH official reports from Madagascar state that the military and political situation continues satisfactory. The number of French and native soldiers of the expedition who have died since the commencement is 3,500.

THE MONEY OF THE FUTURE.

VIII.

With a clear conception of the true nature and functions of money before us, it is now possible to criticise the actions of the world's financiers of former times and more especially the legislation of the present century. Money is the most coveted form of wealth in this enlightened age: in the olden times, when wars were more frequent than now, it was the very sinew upon which Governments mainly depended,—by the aid of which they were able, not only to protect themselves and their people, but also to wrest from rival powers their money, trade, and country. Little wonder then that knowing the vital importance of a stock of the precious metals, they did all in their power to acquire it and to keep it. Had the rulers of the middle ages perceived that entire freedom in trade is the condition most favourable to progress, they would probably have never given force to laws prohibiting the export of the previous metals; for, as a rule, when one metal went out the other came in—it was an exchange of gold for silver or silver for gold, only possible because of the different legal ratios current in various parts of Europe at one and the same time. It did not mean so great a loss as was, at the time, supposed; but Governments generally saw only the export and the inconvenience to trade; and this apparent loss of wealth, coupled with the outcry of the merchants who were unable to obtain sufficient of the coins to which they had become accustomed, to carry on their business, led, as a rule, to an alteration in the legal ratio, which quickly had the desired effect of checking the export. Money was wealth, and no nation liked to lose it; at the same time the alternation of gold for silver, and silver for gold, and the occasional disappearance of one metal from the currency, was a source of real difficulty. The possibility of an international agreement, by which the same ratio between gold and silver might have been adopted throughout Europe, and the interchange of the precious metals between State and State thus rendered unprofitable, was not in those days within the region of practical politics; and we know that the question before legislators was simply how to build up a currency that would withstand depreciation by clipping, etc., and also any alteration of the ratio on the Continent. Lord Liverpool, as we have seen, solved the problem. He suggested that gold coin should be regulated by *weight* as well as by the tale. The Act of 1774 decreed that silver for any sum over £25 should only be legal tender by weight "after the rate of 5-2 per ounce." In 1798 the free coinage of silver was suspended, and in 1816 England's present gold monometallic system was born.

Now it must be remembered that just at this period, when silver money was for the first time in history degraded to the position of a token, a most remarkable revolution in Economical Science was taking place. Up to nearly the end of the seventeenth century, the doctrines of the physiocratic school were practically unchallenged; gold and silver were thought to be the most desirable form of property, and the legislation of every country in Europe had been directed to encourage the importations of these metals. In 1756 M. Turgot, the eminent minister of Louis XVI. declared against the existing commercial beliefs; but it was in 1776 that the fatal blow to the Mercantile Theory was given. In this year appeared Condillac's "Le Commerce et le Government," and also Adam Smith's "Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," two great works with practically the same idea. We are here only interested in the new principles evolved so far as the theory of money is concerned, and we know what the founders of the Modern School thought on this subject. Smith's "Inquiry" met with much opposition at first, but within a few years his arguments commenced to exert a practical influence on the commercial policy of the country. The Mercantile Theory gradually lost its hold on men's minds, and by the beginning of the present century every restriction upon the exportation of money was withdrawn both by the English and French Governments. With the growing belief that money was not in itself wealth, but only a medium for facilitating the exchange of commodities, the legislation of 1816 had no special significance. The fact that one of the precious metals which had served from the beginning of the world as money, was thereby dethroned, did not appeal to the nation at large. Sir Roberts Peel had told the country that Government were returning to the old standard, and, incredible as it may seem, England believed it. One or two individuals, it is true, thought the new currency law was a mistake, but the general public accepted it without a murmur. Ricards and John Stuart Mill demonstrated that not only was money a medium, but that the amount of the medium in circulation was of but little importance; prices would naturally adjust themselves, and so the demonetisation of silver by England, in that it did away with the difficulties experienced by the legislators of previous centuries, appeared to many in the light of an exceptionally clever move. England was then, as she is now, the greatest commercial nation in the world, and her example undoubtedly had a great effect upon Continental statesmen. Nation after nation leapt sheep-like, in the dark, and closed their mints to silver; until, at the present day, the white money, which is the sole instrument of purchase of more than one-half of the world, is despised by the gold monometallists of the lesser portion, and with most deadly results, as we shall presently see.

Knowing that money, and the right to money, are two of the most useful forms of wealth, and also that the more of this kind of wealth a country possesses the more energetic, enterprising, and prosperous it becomes, we can very clearly see that the demonetisation of silver by the whole of the Western nations,—in that it has closed the door to a metal that must for ever hold an important position in the moneys of the world,—has been the most stupendous financial blunder of the age. England and her imitators, under the terrible delusion that money is not in itself wealth, but only the means whereby wealth may be acquired, have deliberately rejected the whole of the money of the East; and that, too, with the certain knowledge that for centuries the prosperity of Europe had been largely augmented by its trade with silver using countries. It is impossible to find language sufficiently powerful to condemn the insanity of this suicidal currency legislation. Bearing in mind that the value of the previous metals has been roughly doubled by their use as money, it can be instantly seen that to reject silver for currency purposes would not only considerably reduce the value of all silver articles and silver money in existence, but at the same time the larger demand for gold that would necessarily arise for coinage purposes, would very considerably increase the value of all gold money and gold articles in the world. Thus, theoretically, we should expect a great divergence in the relative values of gold and silver to follow any change in their old established joint use as money. As a matter of fact this has actually occurred. No sooner were the mints of the Latin Union closed to silver, and Germany's 90 millions of ounces thrown upon the restricted markets of Europe, than the old relation, at which gold and silver had existed without any very great fluctuation for so many centuries, was at once destroyed: an extraordinary divergence commenced and extended with a rapidity of which the world had had no previous recorded experience. In a few years 30 ounces of silver would only purchase as much gold as 15 had formerly done. Rupees, Mexican Dollars, and every other silver standard coin lost one-half of their purchasing power so far as the gold currencies of the West were concerned. In the meantime, in spite of the much reduced value of silver, the output from the mines has been yearly increasing, thus showing that its cost of production has been considerably below its former market value. This fact has led many to believe that the fall in the gold price of silver has been caused solely by the reduced cost at which it can now be produced. As this argument seems at first glance to contain some germs of reason it will be necessary to examine it at length.

It will perhaps enable the reader to more readily appreciate the exact value of the above contention, if an imaginary gold mine be introduced at which, let us say, 400lbs. of gold can be obtained each day merely for the trouble of picking up the metal. In such a case as this, the cost of production would be reduced to a minimum, at the same time the daily output of the mine could be converted into 3,738 sovereigns, which would enable the lucky owners to gratify practically every desire they might wish. The result of this ability to purchase would mean an increased demand for Rights, Services, and Commodities of all kinds and descriptions; this would be followed by increased production, and energy in every branch of labour. The gold mine would thus be a blessing to every portion of the community. At first, owing to the owners of the newly acquired gold having so much of the precious metal to dispose of, they would probably not be so careful of the amount they gave away in exchange for such things as gratified their wants, and there would consequently be a tendency to a rise in prices. But, unless the addition of the new gold to the world's stock was, in proportion, in excess of—(1) the increased productions its presence gave rise to; (2) the additional wants which those who successively came into possession of the new gold were enabled to gratify; and (3) the needs of a surely increasing population, gold prices would remain steady and no permanent rise could take place. On the other hand, even though the above quantity of sovereigns could be produced daily for nothing, still, if this additional supply were not sufficient in proportion to satisfy the monetary and artistic requirements of a growing nation, gold prices would fall, and every form of industrial energy would be numbed.

Now, let us see what has actually happened with regard to silver. Instead of the white metal being in unlimited demand for coinage as gold is, it is now rather a commodity, and subject to many of the laws that regulate the value of other commodities. It has one peculiar feature, however. It is never consumed; and consequently each ounce of silver now produced, instead of bringing the price at once down to the level of its own cost of production, simply takes its place amongst the silver stocks of centuries and so reduces the average price of the world's silver. In a way, therefore, the value of silver at the present day may justly, to some extent, be attributed to its low cost of production; but it must at the same time be distinctly remembered that had the mints of the world been open to silver as they have been to gold, there would have been no possibility of the metal dropping to its present gold value. For I have clearly shown that, even though the cost of producing a limited quantity of gold were reduced to next to nothing, its value in the world would in all probability remain unaltered; and as a matter of actual fact, silver, in spite of the reduction in its cost, and its demonetisation by the whole world, still maintains its purchasing power in the East, thus proving the accuracy of the above conclusions. Moreover, it is a singular fact that in spite of gold debts to England, we now see, in practically every silver standard country, that increased activity, production, and rapid advancement which the theory of money contained in these articles would bad one to anticipate. The divergence between the relative values of the precious metals, although to a small extent aggravated by the cheap cost at which silver can now be produced, clearly owes its origin to the fact that the whole world have ceased to accept silver in unlimited quantities for coinage purposes. This opinion has been endorsed by A. J. Balfour, J. W. Birch, Leonard Courtney, Henry Chaplin, Sir Charles Freemantle, Sir John Lubbock, Sir David Barbour, Sir William Houldsworth, Sir Louis Mallet, Sir Samuel Montagu, Lord Farrer, and Lord Herschell, whose final report of 1888 on this subject to her Majesty's Government is conclusive. It now only remains to trace the result of the legislation of 1816 upon commodities generally.

Karachi. M. DE P. WEBB.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 7.

I have again been very dilatory in writing my usual monthly letter, but there has been nothing particular to write about. Everything is so quiet in this very quiet place, quieter even than usual just now—no dances, no Badminton tournaments, no hunting, nothing to chronicle except the weather! And that has been too frequently threshed out, to make an interesting letter. All the same, I might remark in passing that we are enjoying really lovely weather; a trifle hot perhaps in the day time, but the mornings and evenings are perfect. Of course, the great excitement now is the advent of the new Regiment, the East Yorkshire, who are expected on the 14th, instant, and many and various are the surmises as to what they will be like. Will they be a sporting lot, and revive the defunct hunt? Will they go in for racing, polo, and other manly sports? Well, anyhow it is to be hoped they will enliven us up a bit; but I fear they will find our little "Sleepy Hollow" shockingly dull after the gay life that they will have led in that gayest and cheeriest of places—Cairo, where they have been stationed. A very large convoy and crowds of followers of sorts, servants seeking employment, barbers, and all the usual hangers-on to "Tommy" in India, left for Vingorla a few days ago to await the arrival of the troopship there. The time draws near now when we shall lose the last of the Royal Scots—the detachment here, composed of time-expired men and a couple of officers,—who leave altogether by an early trooper for the Old Country. Many of us envy them, but no doubt when they find themselves landed in the bitter cold, in hospitable winter weather, in England, some at least will sigh for the balmy climate of Belgaum, and wish themselves back.

There is a regular general post-going on here now, in all departments, and 1896 will find the station almost entirely re-peopled. When one contemplates things there is a sort of sadness and regret about a station breaking up in this way. Emerson tells us that "one blood rolls uninterruptedly, an endless circulation through all men, as the water of the globe is all one sea, and truly seen, its tide is one." Well, well, we have lived with our neighbours side by side as it were for months—meeting daily at the club—our bungalows almost adjoining each other,—and yet how little do we know of one another, how little do we care for one another—how entirely wrapt up we are in ourselves, and our own interests, and how little interest we take in anyone except to try and make up a dash of scandal about them. Now, our little disagreements and quarrels are all at an end. We say good-bye—our few personal or departmental friends come down to the railway station and see us out of sight. We all go our different ways, with only a small possibility of even meeting, or at any rate of ever being stationed together again; and we are not as a rule sorry, that is, we take it all very philosophically: which of course is right, but still there is a vein of sadness about the reflection—when one finds time to reflect,—but enough of moralizing. A new Regiment—the 26th Madras Infantry—arrives here shortly to take the place of one of the others going to either Cannanore, or to some station in Bengal. All the district folk are out just now, but we are constantly visited by strangers, who turn out to be inspecting officers of sorts. I must not forget to mention a very pretty fancy dress children's party, which was given by Captain and Mrs. Prichard, last Monday, in honour of their little daughter's birthday. It was a pleasant and pretty sight to see all the little ones so gaily dressed. I cannot remember the names of all the children and their dresses, but all the costumes were good, and some of them particularly picturesque, and well got up. Amusements of all sorts were provided, and a most recherche tea, which the small people did full justice to.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 4 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 10 a.m., on Saturday. The Sutlej, which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Australia, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Ashwood, Mr F G
Bouverie, Mr J A S
Corbett, Mr E R T
Cox, Mr C
Crawford, Mr H M
Evans, Miss A
Frost, Mr C D
Gaye, Dr H
Gillespie, Rev and Mrs
Griffin, Mrs and Miss
Hardie, Miss E
Jareja, Master
Jareja, Miss
Johnson, Rev
Lloyd, Mr E
Macartney, Rev and Mrs F G
Macartney, Miss
Murray, Col
Nicholson, Mr and Mrs
O'Connor, Mr Scott
Reid, Mr W H
Roberts, Capt W P
Roe, Rev J
Venables, Mr J F
Walton, Mr C B
Wolsencroft, Mr W
Yates, Mr B

FROM BRINDISI.

Battine, Mr R St C
Beacher, Mr
Cockerell, Mr
Cameron, Mr A
Dyson, Mr R C
Gubbay, Mr
Hehir, Surg-Capt P
Henderson, Mr V C
Kay, Mr Seymour
Lipsett, Mr
Lyall, Mr C J
Lyall, Miss
Mann, Mr A
Mathewson, Mr
Pierce, Mr and Mrs W G
Pizzetti, Mr J S
Robins, Mrs
Santa, Mr and Mrs Maria
Todd, Mr R
Trevor, Mr and Mrs W B
Turner, Mr

FROM MALTA.—Rennie, Mr F
FOR KURRACHEE.
Trounson, Mrs and Miss
Radford, Miss
Hasanally, Mr

Some statistics have just been published concerning the wealth of South African millionaires. Messrs. Rhodes, Alfred Bent, J. B. Robinson, F. A. English, Piet Marais, and B. J. Barnato are said to be worth £39,000,000 amongst them. The several amounts are:—

Mr. Bent	£12,000,000	Mr. Rhodes	£25,000,000
Mr. Barnato	10,000,000	Mr. English	3,000,000
Mr. Robinson	7,000,000	Mr. Marais	2,000,000

CASHMERE AND THE ANCIENT PERSIANS.

At a meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society, held yesterday, Mr. Jeewanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., read a paper on "Cashmere and the Ancient Persians." Dr. P. Peterson was called to the chair. The lecturer, in the course of his remarks, observed that M. Troyer, in his "Rajatarangini," says that "in all the geographical notices of the ancients Cashmere appears to have been joined to India." This is to a very great extent true of the geographical notices in the ancient Iranian literature. In the Avesta, the modern regions of Cashmere, Punjab, and Scinde, which are watered by the great Indus and its tributaries, were included in the region known by the name of Hapta Hindu, the Septa Sindhu of the Vedas. As these names signify, the Indus had then seven tributaries instead of five, which have given it the later name of Panjnaddy or Punjaub. By the time when the Pehlvi writers wrote their commentaries of the Avesta, these seven tributaries were united into five. Hence the Pehlvi writers tried to explain the name Hapta Hindu in a different way. They said it was so called because there were seven rulers over it. It is very strange that, though the country of India has continued to be occupied by the followers of the writers of the Vedas, who called the Indus Sindhu, the country has continued to be known by its ancient Iranian name of Hindustan, and not by that of Sindhustan, as it should have been called. Cashmere was then included in the abovenamed country of Hapta Hindu. Unfortunately the Iranian names of the tributaries of the Indus have not come down to us in the extant Iranian literature, but still it appears that Hydaspes, the Greek name of the Jhelum, and Bydaspes, the name given to it by Ptolemy, show the Iranian origin of the names. Like the Greek Choaspes identified with the Hvaspa of the Avesta, the abovementioned names of the river are derived from Avesta "aspa," horse, the speed of the rivers being often compared with that of the horse. Coming to the Pehlvi books we find that the Bundehesh speaks of Cashmere as being situated in Hindustan. It appears from this work that, though not under the direct rule of the Iranian kings, and though far from Persia, it was inhabited by Zoroastrians. Like Kangdez and Pesayansai, or the valley of modern Peshin, it had a Zoroastrian spiritual leader of its own. The Sad-dar confirms this, and points to it with three other localities as a Zoroastrian city. Coming to Firdousi, we find the first mention of Cashmere in the reign of Kaikhoshroo. In a grand military review of this monarch, Framroz leads the troops of Seistan, Cabul, and Cashmere. In the long war of supremacy between Kaikhoshroo of Iran and Afrasiab of Turan, Cashmere is often mentioned, and it appears that it lay in the way of the march from Iran to Turan. In the treaty at the end of the war Piran, on behalf of Turan, gives up all claims, whatsoever upon the country. Wilson, in his essay on the ancient history of Cashmere, says that the Tartar princes, spoken of in the Rajatarangini, were possibly some individual adventurers who took advantage of the temporary confusion caused by these struggles to establish themselves in Cashmere. In the reign of Beheram Gour (Behram V.) the King of Cashmere was a vassal of the King of Kanouj, and as such had visited Persia with his royal suzerain. M. Troyer, on the authority of some other Mahomedan historians, says that in the reign of Noushirvan (Closroes 1) Cashmere formed a part of a Great Indian Empire which was invaded and subjected to a tribute by a Persian army. That Upper India then paid a tribute to Persia appears from Firdousi as well. We also learn from that authority that as now, Cashmera was then also known for its learned astrologers and for its manufacture of warm woollen cloths. According to Badi-ud-din, as quoted by Wilson, King Bahman of Persia had married Catpan Banu, a beautiful and accomplished daughter of King Surendra of Cashmere. Wilson says on this point: "It does not appear from what source they have derived this story, as it is not found in the Hindu records, nor in the historical romance of Firdousi. . . . . Had there been any foundation for the tradition it might have been of some chronological utility." I think the source of this tradition is the Persian Bahman-nameh, written according to Mohl in the end of the eleventh century. The Cashmiri princess is there named Katayun. It was Rustam who had recommended this princess to his royal master. Cashmere was a place of refuge for the family of Rustam when they fell into the displeasure of Bahaman. During my visit to that country, last May, I was told by a Pandit in the Ragoonath Mundir that the place Rustam-giri, on the other side of the Takht-i-Suleiman, had derived its name from Rustam. They said that at Gilgit, in Cashmere, a place is still pointed out as the death place of Rustam. In the long list of the Rajas of Cashmere given in the Rajatarangini, Janaca and Jetaca are pointed out by Badi-ud-din as having invaded a part of Persia under the reigns of Queen Homai and King Darab. The next monarch of note after them is one Mihirkule, who is depicted as a wicked sovereign in the Rajatarangini for having patronised foreign Brahamans who are supposed to be Zoroastrian priests. According to Herodotus, Darius Hystaspes was the first monarch of ancient Persia who had sent to Cashmere an expedition for exploring the regions watered by the Indus. The city of Caspatyrus referred to by Herodotus as the starting place of the expedition is the same as Casyapapura, the old name of Cashmere. It was so called from a Saint Casyapa, who brought about the desiccation of the lake Satisara, which at one time occupied the locality of the valley of Cashmere. According to another tradition there lived in the lake a demon, named Jaldeo, who preyed upon mankind. Kashaf Rishi got the demon killed, and delivered the people from his clutches. This tradition appears to me to be the same as that in the Shahnamah, wherein Sam killed a monster dragon on the river Kshaf. Some of the touching episodes of Firdousi about the ancient Persians are rendered into Cashmiri songs, and are still sung in Cashmere on various occasions before large assemblies. In the midst of a touching episode, when the hero of the story gets into a difficulty, the singer, taking advantage of the highest excitement of his audience, suddenly stops and refuses to proceed further until paid a small sum subscribed by the audience as ransom for relessing the hero from his "band" or difficulty. I was told that on marriage occasions the song of Rustam's mother, recited at the time when her brave son goes to Mozinderam to release his royal master, Kaus, from difficulty, is often sung. I was told by a Pandit that the Sultan of, Khiwa, near Muzzaffarabad, in Cashmere, claims his descent from King Kaus. In the Avesta and Pehlvi books the name of Kaus is often mentioned as hostile to magicians and fairies, and we still here in Cashmere sing songs wherein Kaus and the fairies play a prominent part. According to the Parsee tradition as recorded in such works as the Reh-bar-i-din-i-Zatoshti, it was in Cashmere that King Gushtasp had planted a cypress tree brought by Zoroaster. As Ousley observes, this tree reminded one of the triple tree, planted by the Patriarch Abraham. According to Firdousi the tree was planted in Cashmere in Khorrassan, and not in Cashmere. I think it is the Dabistan of Mohsan Fani, a native of Cashmere, that has led Parsee writers to mix up the Cashmere of Firdousi with the modern Cashmere.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer at the close of his remarks.

EXHIBITION OF KARLSBAD GLASS AND PORCELAIN.

Those residents of Bombay and district whose artistic instincts are sufficiently developed for them to share the opinion of the poet that "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," should not fail to put that opinion into practice by becoming the possessors of some specimens, according to their means, of the extremely artistic glass and chinaware of the famous house of Ludwig Moser and Sons, now being exhibited at Alice Buildings, opposite the *Bombay Gazette* offices. The time for doing so is but short, since Mr. F. Moser, the manager, is due in Calcutta early in the new year, and the exhibition is only announced to remain open until December 31st. For variety of design and for finished workmanship the goods now on view may without exaggeration be said to have never been surpassed in this city. They include cut crystal and gold enammelled table glass and vases, hand-painted dinner, tea, and dessert sets, figures and ornaments of pure porcelain, and other artistic goods in bewildering variety. The thought of the depreciated rupee need not deter the frugally inclined from paying a visit to Alice Buildings, for, although the articles without exception are beautifully finished, there are some of them at prices sufficiently small to be within the reach of people possessing of very limited incomes; while, on the other hand, there are expensive works of *virtu* which only a Rajah or Native gentleman of great wealth could be expected to purchase. The exhibition has only to be seen to be admired, and is in every way worthy of the world-wide reputation of a firm which has received first awards and gold medals at all principal exhibitions, and has been appointed suppliers to several of the European Royal Courts.

Four native merchants, members of the firm of Dawoodjee Madha and Company, with two clerks of the Railway, have been summoned to appear before the District Magistrate on the 15th instant to answer charges of serious fraud. The alleged operations extend over a long period of time, the traders sending goods to Mandalay through the connivance of the clerks at low rates. The books of the firm have been seized by the police, and counsel for the prosecution said they disclosed a system of bribery, entries appearing under the head "Charity" in connection with the transaction on which the prosecution was brought. It is rumoured here that this is only the first of a series of prosecutions of native merchants of similar frauds. Some Mandalay traders found their competitors underselling them, and after inquiries sent the information to the railway.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. W. Roughton presiding. There were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, C. W. Cuffe, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Eduljí Wacha, Fardunji Nas

dictation on the part of the Corporation unless the Committee was called upon by higher authority to do so.

Dr. Bahadurji spoke in favour of the proposition.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that until the authority of the Corporation was properly defined they would, by passing a resolution adverse to the opinion expressed by the Committee, place themselves in an extremely undignified position.

Speaking in support of the amendment, Dr. Blaney trusted that the Corporation would bear him out when he said that he had served on the Committee faithfully for a long time, and to the best of his ability, but that however much he would like to conform himself to the best traditions of the Corporation as regarded the Committee, the position taken up by the Corporation against the Committee was unbearable, for it amounted to little less than uncompromising on the part of the Corporation.

Mr. Wacha having often interrupted in the course of Dr. Blaney's remarks, the latter appealed to the President against this "undignified conduct" any longer.

The Chairman asked Mr. Wacha not to interrupt while Dr. Blaney was in possession of the House.

Mr. Wacha undertook not to interrupt provided Dr. Blaney undertook to talk or speak on anything in the way he liked, but cease to talk nonsense or jabber.

Dr. Blaney: Am I to be treated thus, Sir? I appeal to you, Mr. President. I appeal to you, gentlemen—gentlemen on my right, gentlemen on my left. Is this undignified position to be tolerated one moment longer, Sirs?

The President ruled that Mr. Wacha ought not to interrupt, and Dr. Blaney must be allowed to proceed with his remarks.

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said that unless the Corporation desisted from the position it had taken up, the Committee would have no alternative but to send in their resignations. It was true that other gentlemen would be found and appointed to serve on the Committee, but he failed to see how those gentlemen would accomplish their work with dignity when the principle under which they were subjected to the will of the Corporation was wrong.

Mr. Wacha, replying on the whole debate, observed that if the Joint Schools Committee went to the Government, they would be told: "Go away. Here is the Act; you must go on with the Corporation according to its provisions, for the Corporation is constituted by the Act." The Corporation insisted, Mr. Wacha added, to obtain the minutes only with a view to prevent a possible job.

On a division, the amendment was rejected, the original motion being carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very glad to find a communication in your to-day's issue over the signature of "Native Public," on the subject of third-class return tickets, at one and a-half the single fare, to passengers going to Poona to be present at the ensuing Indian National Congress and the Social Conference. I herewith forward for publication, in your valuable columns, the copies of correspondence passed between the Association and the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, which will show to the public the work this Association is doing. It would not be out of place, I believe, to suggest that similar endeavours, if made by public bodies, such as the Bombay Presidency Association, would greatly tend to ensure the success.—Yours, &c.,

NANABHAI BAPUJI,
Hon. Secy., Ry. Passengers' Association, Thana.
Thana, Dec. 7.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 30th August, 1895.

No. 26,097.

To Mr. Nanabhai Bapuji, Honorary Secretary, Railway Passengers' Association, 75, Station Road, Chandani, Thana.

Dear Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 25302, of the 21st instant, in regard to a concession to third-class passengers attending the Ganpati processions and the ensuing National Congress meeting at Poona, I regret we are unable to grant this concession.

The fares are very low already.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) W. H. NICHOLSON,
for General Traffic Manager.

To the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway Co., Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 26097, of the 30th August 1895, I am desired to request you to kindly re-consider the decision therein given and to grant the concession of a return third-class fare to and from Poona to enable the public to take part in the ensuing National Congress and the Social Conference at Poona. Referring to the 2nd para. of the above letter intimating that the fares are very low already," I am desired to state that, as it is intended to reduce the existing fares from 2½ pies to 2 pies per mile, as rumoured, the concession herein asked for will not be considered unreasonable now. First and second, class passengers enjoy the concession granted during the Christmas holidays every year, but the poorer classes who travel third-class have hitherto been shut out therefrom. I assure you that the lower the fare the greater will be the number of passengers travelling on the line. Moreover, it stands to reason that if a concession is granted to first and second-class passengers, the third-class passengers should be shown the same kind of indulgence, and as the meetings of the Indian National Congress and the Social Conference are to take place during the Christmas holidays, I hope the concession asked for herein will be included in one and the same notice.—Yours, &c.,

NANABHAI BAPUJI,
Hon. Secy., Ry. Passengers' Association, Thana.
Thana, Dec. 6.

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the charge of "cheating" preferred against a Mr George Simkins alias "Penn Laccum" and Co., in the police courts not long ago, a sequel to which you gave publicity to, in your issue of Thursday last, kindly allow me to inform your readers that the gentleman in question has no connection whatever with me or my family, though our surnames happen to be identically the same.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. P. SIMKINS.

Grant Buildings, Colaba, Dec. 9.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending December 3, compared with the Statement of November 26, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	November 26. Rs.	A.	P.	December 3. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	66,00,000	0	0	66,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,42,60,360	12	8	1,49,78,014	7	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,41,29,418	3	7	6,31,70,929	6	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,21,861	12	5	3,16,282	2	4
Sundries	26,31,617	2	2	26,64,505	11	2
Rs.	10,81,43,257	14	10	10,77,29,731	11	9

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	63,51,836	0	0	55,10,582	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	90,52,567	8	0	90,49,316	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,01,28,156	4	8	1,01,00,403	12	9
Credits do do.	1,81,18,686	5	2	1,14,04,471	5	7
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,43,84,873	6	7	3,30,52,827	9	8
Balances with other Banks	4,56,354	4	4	4,64,650	2	8
Bullion	1,698	0	10	1,612	0	10
Dead Stock	13,14,287	6	3	13,15,147	14	9
Stamps	9,262	5	6	9,827	1	6
Sundries	13,74,911	8	2	13,75,334	14	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,32,48,985	2	6	1,25,19,864	6	11
Do. at Branches	2,14,51,669	10	10	2,26,25,694	5	7
Rs.	10,81,43,257	14	10	10,77,29,731	11	9

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to December 3, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,60,397	Dec
Do. at Branches	8,27,650	Inc.
Other Deposits	9,58,489	Dec.
Post Bills	2,05,579	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	8,41,525	Dec.
Loans	2,72,247	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	9,85,775	do.
Mercantile Bills	13,39,046	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	7,29,121	do.
Do. at Branches	11,74,085	Inc.

THE Slavery Convention between Egypt and Britain is in terms of the orginal project drawn up by Lord Cromer, Sir John Scott, Sir J. Gorst and Mr. Chapman, the directors of the Slavery Bureau. The law will be passed after being submitted to the native Legislative Council, which inflicts increased penalties for ill-treatment, sale, purchase or transportation of slaves. The passing of the law, says the *Times* Cairo correspondent, will gradually but certainly result in the complete abolition of every form of slavery throughout Egypt. Article 5 of the Convention declares that every slave in Egyptian territory, entitled to full and complete freedom, may demand letters of enfranchisement whenever he desires. It is noticed in the *Times*' telegram from Cairo that Eygpt's complete separation from Turkey is shown by the fact that there is not the slightest indication in the former of anti-Christian fanaticism and there is no danger of disturbance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is stated that the Pulman Railway Car Constructor is going to establish large works near Shanghai for making all kinds of railway material. The Shah's Grand Vizier has granted a concession for the construction of a harbour at Enzeli to a company which is now constructing a road to Kazvin.

THERE will probably be but a small list of Indian honours to appear in the forthcoming New Year's *Gazette*, as the existing vacancies in the two Orders are very limited. The account stands thus—K. C. S. I.'s two: C. S. I.'s six: K. C. I. E.'s none: and C. I. E.'s 20: and of course the whole of these will not be filled up at once.

THE Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have given cordial approval to the Government of India's proposal to increase the currency reserve by two crores. The Bank of Bengal also supports the scheme, but qualifies its approval. The Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi have not yet sent in their replies.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR E. COLLEN, Secretary to Government in the Military Department, goes home on three months' privilege leave this week. The date of his return is uncertain, as he will have to give evidence before the Royal Commission on the Indian finances in March and April. The officiating promotion will go in the Department, Colonel Maitland acting as Secretary to Government.

THE current number of the "Journal" of the Photographic Society of India is extremely interesting. The picture is a beautiful photograph taken some years ago by Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E., of the citadel gateway in Junagarh, Kathiawar, which has been exquisitely printed by Theroz, of Geneva. Sympathetic reference is made to the death of Mr. W. H. Jobbins, a prominent member of the Society, and a member of the Committee since 1881. We would suggest as an interesting and appropriate subject for illustration the Græco-Buddhist relics which were brought back from the Chitral campaign.

THE Report of the Commission of the working of Indian mines is in type, and will shortly reach Government.

SANCTION has been given to the Indian Midland Railway Company to begin work at once on the Katni-Saugor line.

THE Mushkaf-Bolan Railway is now ready for opening, and the usual formal inspection will be made about the 20th instant.

THE sum of three lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for expenditure during the current financial year on the Mogaung-Myitkyina Railway extension, the material for which has already been purchased.

THE rumour from across the border that the Amir intends to give Umra Khan a command in the force destined to operate in Kafiristan may, the *Pioneer* thinks, have more than a grain of truth in it, for Abdur Rahman must have recognised the soldierly ability of the ex-Chief of Jhandoul and may not be above applying it to suit his own purpose. But, as we recently pointed out, no campaign against the Kafirs can be undertaken until the spring or early summer. Their country is encompassed by gigantic mountain-ranges, the peaks of which rise as high as 15,000 and 16,000 feet. The passes will consequently be blocked by snow during the winter and no large bodies of troops could cross them. In the summer Kafiristan is known to be accessible from the Bashgol Valley west of Chitral, and the passes to the north leading from Badakshan are also open. The Ahmad Diwana and the Khawak in particular are practicable. As regards the approaches from Laghman on the south and the Panjshahr Valley on the west nothing certain is known. Certain rivers break through the rocky barrier on the south-west border of Kafiristan, notably the Alingar, but they probably rush through terrific gorges through which an army could not march, unless a road were prepared for them in advance. The Panjshahr Valley is shut in by high ranges on three sides, and it certainly does not seem to offer a good line of advance. The Amir, however, has spent years maturing his plans for the subjugation of the Kafirs, and he is not likely to move his forces until he is assured of success. He may employ Umra Khan with one of the columns when they eventually move, but we shall in all probability have to wait some months before the spectacle is seen of a Bajouri leading Afghans, against whom he was at bitter feud even so late as last year.

WHILE the Viceroy in Madras has been letting fall some remarks on the subject of Municipal Self-Government, whose tenour will not lead the country to believe that he finds the working of the system entirely satisfactory the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has had opportunities of watching its growth ever since it was planted by Lord Ripon in 1882, has just been recording his final opinions upon the District and Local Boards in the Province under his charge. From the number of opinions by the Commissioners of Divisions, which in this as in former years are collated in the Report, we may get a very close idea of the judgment formed upon the working of this branch of Local Self-Government by the officers who have had most to do with it: and Sir Charles Elliott appears to be only expressing the general sense of this official verdict in his own judgment upon the matter. As regards the District Boards it is on the whole a favourable judgment. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with his chief officers in finding that as consultative bodies they are distinctly useful. While they do not hamper the executive, they have earned the title of a "valuable agency" for the ascertainment of local wants, local feelings, interests and conditions. "They represent," says Sir Charles Elliott, "more or less adequately the chief interests of the district, and the questions that come before them are important enough to arouse their interests." It would perhaps be too much to say that their disappearance would be any real loss to the administration, or that it would be seriously felt even by the classes who form them: for the trouble they involve in the way of attendance and business is probably as irksome to the members as the privilege of a seat is agreeable. Still there they are: and we must take it with Mr. Dutt that their existence gives a certain amount of training to a certain number of people in business affairs which they could not otherwise get: so that there is this educational advantage at least to the good. Of the Local Boards apparently so much cannot be said. If they were swept away no one would be any the worse off. Their small powers and small concerns do not interest even the members. The retiring Lieutenant-Governor hints that the remedy must be found—if it is worth finding any—in larger decentralisation, the devolution of some of the business now done by District Boards and the appointment of Official Chairmen, but of course it will rest with his successor to decide whether this policy is a desirable one to prosecute. Sir Charles Elliott contents himself with observing that "it is premature to venture on any forecast of what my happen within the next few years."

DURING the absence on furlough of Colonel C. T. Lane, C.I.E., Major Hastings, Deputy Commissioner in the Berar Commission, will officiate as Inspector-General of Jails, Police, Registration and Excise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

THE water-works at Srinagar, which were opened in a manner experimentally, for a few weeks, were closed on December 1st until next spring, when, after the head works have been completed, they will be opened permanently.

THE storm at Simla on Wednesday afternoon broke over the station very suddenly. The hail fell for upwards of an hour and covered the ground with a dense coating which remained for several hours. Half an hour from the commencement of the storm a thunderstorm and lightning supervened, and the temperature fell from 52° to 36°. The area visited seemed to be strictly confined to Simla, as no hail fell either at Mashobra or the hills in the vicinity.

GREAT gratification is expressed in official circles in Ottawa at the announcement that the Imperial Government has decided to support the project of a fast mail service between Great Britain and Canada to the extent of £75,000 yearly. Sir Mackenzie Bowell says with this aid the line can be established.

THE birth of the Czar's daughter is supposed to be something of a disappointment to the Imperial family. Among the congratulations received are those from the Scots Greys to their Honorary Colonel, another from the Lord Mayor, to both of which the Czar sent grateful acknowledgments. A Berlin paper prints a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that the Grand Duke Vladimir is taking an autograph letter from the Czar to the Emperor William, couched in the most cordial language, expressing Russia's desire to maintain friendly relations with Germany.

THE new Commander-in-Chief has been in office for over a month, and as he is the General who led the expedition to Coomassiein the cold season of 1873-74, observes a contemporary, he may be supposed to know how limited is the time for warlike operations in the deadly West African littoral if regard is had to the lives and health of the force engaged. Yet we are now fairly into December, and the new Ashanti expedition has not yet started from the coast, though it ought to be setting out on its return march early in February at latest, to avoid being decimated by fever. Lord Wolseley may have goood reason to know that the column advancing on Coomassie will have no serious opposition to encounter and can rapidly retire after fulfilling the purposes it has to accomplish, but the time has certainly been cut very short.

THE petty Chief of Mongsin, who took alarm when a detachment of our troops occupied his town, seems to have got tired of hiding in the jungles and is now reported to have gone south towards Siam. He may fall into the hands of the French, but he is such a wretched weakling that it is of little concern where he goes. He need not have been frightened in the least as to the treatment which he would receive from our Political. Officers, for they had no quarrel with him. His timidity, however, was such that he would not remain at Mongsin, though when Mr. Hildebrand was in the Mekong Valley he seemed contented enough to take orders from him. He had only a small State, sparsely populated, to administer; but he could not grasp the position when the French moved up from Luang Prabang and our own troops appeared on the scene, and hence he took to flight. He could really have remained in peaceful possession, for there was no idea of coercing him in any way, at least on our part.

DR. SAUNDERS, the London City Medical Officer of Health, draws attention to the sanitary results of the multiplication of installations of electricity within the City. Much benefit, he considers, must accrue to the moral and physical condition of the employes in large commercial establishments, who have hitherto been condemned to work long hours by day and night in gas-heated, ill-ventilated basements, and breathing vitiated air, resulting in pale faces and flabby muscles, to say nothing of the relief afforded to the respiratory and visual organs. At the end of last year there were in the City nearly 3,000 private consumers of electricity, using upwards of 136,000 incandescent lamps. At the present time 483 electric lamps are placed in the principal streets, displacing no fewer than 1,338 gas-lamps, which have been removed.

AT a New York Yacht Club meeting a letter from Mr. Iselin was read. He says he considers himself charged by Lord Dunraven with an offence as base as could possibly be imputed to a gentleman. He calls on the Club to vindicate the *Defender* and her owner's honour and to refute the imputation cast on the good faith of the Club and the country. Lord Dunraven wrote that it was his opinion that it was now too late to investigate, but he was willing to come over and place himself at the Club's disposal. A committee of investigation was appointed. A banquet was given to Lord Dunraven at Cardiff in appreciation of his sportsmanlike endeavours to win the America Cup. Lord Tredegar on the part of the Welsh presented the guest with a large silver model of the *Valkyrie III.* Lord Dunraven in returning thanks explained his reasons for publishing the pamphlet and resented the accusations hurled at him by the American press.

IT is officially stated that the reports as to the strengthening of the Mediterranean and Channel fleets are inaccurate. The Astraea and Forte have been commissioned to join the Mediterranean fleet, but this is merely because the Edgar and Spartan belonging to that fleet were sent some time ago to the China station, and the Mediterranean Squadron has since been below its normal strength. The addition of the Astraea and Forte will bring the squadron up to its normal numerical strength, but as in one case, a second-class cruiser replaces a first-class, there is clearly no strengthening of the force. The Channel Squadron also, is to be simply restored to its regulation strength. Had the Admiralty desired to increase the normal strength of the Mediterranean Fleet they would have used for that purpose vessels already in commission, and not have commissioned ships for the purpose.

THE swiftness with which fever patients are nowadays transferred from their homes to the hospitals—thanks in great part to our telephonic system—is strikingly exemplified by an instance cited by Dr. Saunders, the City Medical Officer of Health. A domestic servant residing at one of the city rectories was attacked with scarlet fever, and the moment the rash was discovered her master, the clergyman, solicited Dr. Saunders's assistance in getting the patient removed to hospital. His office being in direct telephonic communication with the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Norfolk-street, Strand, he begged they would send for the case at once. The officer at Norfolk House passed on the message to an ambulance station where carriages are said to be kept properly equipped to start at any moment, and the woman was removed from the rectory within twenty-five minutes of the doctor's receiving the first intimation of her case.

THE Froebel Society are, it seems, frequently being told that very many people who cannot attend Training Colleges are desirous of understanding Froebel's methods of education. They have therefore organized a Ten Days' Holiday Course of Lectures and "demonstrations," which will extend from Friday, the 3rd, to Tuesday, the 14th of January, next. The lectures will be given in the daytime, at hours set forth, with other details, in a Syllabus obtainable from the Secretary, No. 12, Buckingham-street. The Course will open with a lecture on the Gifts by Miss Emily Vinter, to be followed by a practical demonstration of Kindergarten teaching by the Misses Pridham and Wells, and lectures on Froebel's principles by Mr. Courthope Brown, on Pestalozzi by Miss Agnes Ward, late Principal of the Maria Grey Training College, and others.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—I am a Liberal and a ratepayer of Chelsea, where I have resided continuously for more than five years. I have received by post a copy of Mr. Chapman's address as "Unionst" candidate for Lord Cadogan's vacant seat in the County Council. I cannot for the life of me see what a man's views on Home Rule for Ireland have to do with the County Council of London. But my point is this. Not only have I received Mr. Chapman's address, I am the proud possessor (not by purchase) of his portrait, and a polite gentleman visited me to ask whether I would vote for him. No, I shall certainly not vote for him. I shall vote for Mr. Insull. But though I do not in the least wish to be canvassed, and on principle very much object to it, I should have liked to see Mr. Insull's address. But I have not seen it. Is this the way to win elections, or to lose them?

THE Fishmongers' Company, acting under the provisions of an ancient charter (2nd James I., 30th August, 1604), keep as heretofore an active supervision over the fish trade in the City, and of the 128,361 tons delivered at Billingsgate during the year, their Inspectors (designated "Fish Meters") condemned and destroyed in round figures 1,220 tons, or about one-tenth per cent.; the whole of the expenses incurred being borne by the company.

THE N.-W. P. POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Tournament opened at Meerut on the 2nd instant. The first ties consisted of four matches, of which the details and results are appended:—

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	vs	Royal Artillery
1 Lieut H H Champerowne		1 Lieut A W Short
2 Lieut the Hon W de Montmorency		2 Maj A M Rochfort
3 Lieut C B Norton		3 Lieut J Rotton
Back Capt C B Jervis		Back T Jones

The play was slow at the commencement, the ball being continually at the D. C. L. I.'s end of the ground, and the R. A. scored three goals, which in the second round they increased by two more goals and two subsidiaries. After this the infatry-men improved, but in the result the gunners won very easily by 8 goals and 4 subsidiaries to 1 subsidiary.

5th Dragoon Guards (2nd Team)	vs	The West Kent Regiment
1 Lieut W Q Winwood		1 Lieut T P C Smith
2 Lieut B G Clay		2 Lieut H S Bush
3 Lieut P G Reynolds		3 Lieut B G Pack-Beresford
Back Capt D O Eustace		Back Lieut P M Robinson

At the start the West Kent immediately placed two goals to their credit, the second team then playing a very fast game, warmed up and at the end of the first 6 minutes had equalised matters, and before the chucker was over had gone ahead with a subsidiary. The second chucker resulted in the 2nd team scoring one more goal and one subsidiary. The third chucker began in a sensational manner, the 2nd team scoring three goals in the first 82 seconds; they then added three more and a subsidiary in quick succession. The West Kent then scored two goals and the 2nd team another two before time was called; making a total of ten goals and one subsidiary in the chucker. In the last chucker the 5th D. G.'s scored two more subsidiaries, bringing them out the winners by eleven goals and five subsidiaries to four goals.

5th Lancers	vs	1st Bengal Cavalry
1 Lieut H Hulse		1 Lieut Gamsen
2 Lieut Scriven		2 Capt Finch
3 Lieut Clayton		3 Maj Gartside Tipping
Back Lieut Col Scott-Chisholme		Back Capt Davis

The game at the commencement was fairly even, but in the second round the Lancers got the upper hand, scoring three goals in rapid succession, and they were eventually left the winners by six goals and two subsidiaries to one goal gained by the B. C.

5th Dragoon Guards (1st Team)	vs	Oxfordshire Light Infantry
1 Capt Matthews		1 Lieut Carter
2 Capt Darbyshire		2 Lieut Dodington
3 Major Gore		3 Lieut Cruno
Back Capt Purefoy		4 Capt Fanshawe

The O. L. I. played a very plucky game, but were easily beaten by the 5th Dragoons by nine goals and eleven subsidiaries to one goal.

SECOND TIES,

2nd Team 5th Dragoon Guards	vs	The Gunners
1 Lieut W Q Winwood		1 Lieut W A Short
2 Lieut B G Clay		2 Major A N Hochfort
3 Lieut P G Reynolds		3 Lieut J G Rotton
Back Capt D O Eustace		Back Lieut T Jones

A slow game throughout. The Gunners scored a goal in each of the first three chuckers and a subsidiary in the last to the 2nd Team's nil. Rotton showed splendid form for the Gunners, who won by three goals and one subsidiary to nil.

5th Dragoon Guards	vs	5th Lancers
1 Capt L W Matthews		1 Lieut H H Hulse
2 Capt P H Darbyshire		2 Lieut J B Scriven
3 Major St J C Gore		3 Lieut R C Brown-Clayton
4 Capt H B Purefoy		4 Back Lieut Col J J Scott-Chisholme

The 5th Dragoon Guards started well, scoring two goals at the beginning of the first chucker and, playing a very fast game, added a goal and two subsidiaries in the second chucker to one subsidiary scored by their opponents; the goal being scored from a long shot by Major Gore. In the third chucker the 5th Lancers increased their score by a goal and a subsidiary, but in the fourth the 5th Dragoon Guards went away again with another goal, hit by Captain Matthews, and a subsidiary; leaving their score at four goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and three subsidiaries by the 5th Lancers.

FINAL TIE.

(By telegraph.)

The 5th Dragoon Guards won the Cup, beating the Royal Artillery by five goals and three subsidiaries to one goal and one subsidiary.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL FAILING.

THE PLAGUE OF JOCULARITY.

IN this month's *North American Review* is an article by the late Prof. H. H. Boyesen, in which he declares that the most pervasive trait as to American national character is jocularity, and a great deal to much of it. "It is apt," he says, "to be one of the first observations of the intelligent foreigner who lands on our shores, that all things, including ourselves, are with us legitimate subjects for jokes. An all-levelling democracy has tended to destroy the sense of reverence which hedges certain subjects with sanctity, guarding them against the shafts of wit." Prof. Boyesen asserts that humour is the only literary product exported by America. The only contemporary American authors with an international fame are Bret Harte and Mark Twain. And they are not always appreciated outside their own country. He relates how, in 1879, he went with Tourgueneff to a party at the house of a renowned litterateur in Paris, and the conversation turned upon American humour:—

Several Frenchmen present, among others Alphonse Daudet, declared that the excellence of American humour had been greatly exaggerated. It seemed to them grotesque rather than funny. "There appeared some American stories, a short time ago, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*," said Daudet; "they were by Mark Twain; I could see nothing at all humourous in any of them," "What were they?" I asked. "There was one named 'The Jumping Frog,'" he replied, "a pitiful tale about two men who made a wager about a frog, one betting that he could jump to a certain height, the other betting that he could not; then, when the time comes to test the jumping ability of the frog, it is found that he has been stuffed full of shot, and of course, he cannot jump." "Well," I queried, determined to uphold my friend Clemens, "isn't that rather funny?" "No," Daudet replied decidedly, "I feel too sorry for the poor frog." All the rest, except Tourgueneff, joined in this verdict.

In the Western States, says Prof. Boyesen, and largely also in the East, the man who does not habitually joke is considered dull and poor company. Even public speeches have to be richly seasoned with jokes, which (if they do not illustrate anything in particular) are dragged in by the hair and are made the real points de resistance of the discourse. The non-humourous portions of an after-dinner speech are merely the mortar which fills up the intervals and furnishes the needed transitions to the jokes. Our most popular orators, both in the East and the West, are, as a rule, mere encyclopedias of funny stories. Their discourses are apt to be soundantly interlarded with "that reminds me"—and then comes the anecdote, which may or may not have any obvious relation to the text:—

I verily believe that the startling decay of eloquence in the United States since the days of Webster, Calhoun, and Clay is largely due to our inability to be serious about serious things. We laugh now at the magnificent peroration of the great rhetoricians of the first half of the century; and a man has to have a very great name indeed in order to secure attention for a non-humourous oration on a matter of public concern. I am aware that the late George William Curtis, the last representative of the splendid old school of American oratory, did secure such attention; and Carl Schurz, another great citizen, has happily not yet outlived either his fame or his usefulness. But apart from these, I cannot recall the name of any renowned American speaker of the last decade who is not primarily a humourist.

It is not only the "all-levelling democracy" which causes this plague of jocularity. It is partly the climate. "Our dry stimulating atmosphere arouses a high degree of cerebral activity; and humour is a form of mentality which demands a greater complexity of brain and greater expenditure of cerebral force than a mere unvarnished statement of fact." Easier circumstances, too, incline the Americans to a more cheerful view of life. But there is yet another explanation. The American is too businesslike to waste his serious thoughts in conversation:—

Intellectual capital is to the American too valuable to be expended in mere talk which brings no financial return. The merchant expends it in his counting-room, and is tired, if not cross, when he returns to the bosom of his family. The lawyer expends it in his office, and the author at his writing-desk. We have no class of people here who can afford to squander their best powers on conversation; first, because we do not, like France, supply the social atmosphere in which the conversationalist thrives, and accordingly do not make it worth while for anyone to aspire to eminence in that line; and, secondly, we should probably vote him a bore and laugh at him behind his back, if we had him. But the habitual joker we do appreciate; the hoarder of funny stories is mistaken for a wit; dinner invitations are showered upon him, and his path is strewn with roses.

This theory implies, however, that the American has some intellectual capital other than mere jocularity. And if so, surely some allowance should be made for it.

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic of you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shatteredconstitution without regard to age or sex. Rs 2-4 and Rs. 5-4. MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SOME FAMOUS MEN.

HAVING read with interest Mr. Tollemache's monograph on Jowett, as well as his volume of other recollections, "recently noticed in the "Westminster Gazette," it occurred to me (writes a correspondent) to seek an interview with the writer. I found Mr. Tollemache in the beautiful oldfashioned garden which surrounds the house where Miss North spent a part of her "Happy Life" in the neighbourhood of Hastings, and where, on the wooded heights above the sea, he does so much of his thinking, and mentally prepares so much of his writing for the moment when other eyes and hands can transfer it to paper, since he is almost as dependent on an amanuensis as was the late Mr. Fawcett.

Mr. Tollemache was born, he told me, "in the year 1838, and I went to Harrow when Dr. Vaughan was Head-master there. My sight," he continued, "had always been extremely defective. Like Bob Low, I have known myself to blot with my nose what I had just written. It was such a severe case of hypermetropia that it was communicated by Bowman to the Dutch oculist Donders, as of interest for his treatise upon the eye, where it appeared in due time in Donders' book."

In spite of his disadvantages in this respect, Mr. Tollemache was almost captain of the school when he left. From Harrow he went to Oxford, and got a Balliol Scholarship. "I remember," he says, "that at the scholars' table we had the late Lord Bowen, the Provost of Oriel, Mr. Justice Wright, and the present Head-Master of Eton." Mr. Tollemache in spite of his physical disability, took his First in Classics.

Mr. Tollemache's father was a strong Evangelical, and disliked his son falling under

JOWETT'S INFLUENCES.

"When, after much persuasion," said Mr. Tollemache, "I triumphed in securing a visit from Jowett, who was visiting a Cheshire neighbour, my father did not at the time object to him. Jowett came to Peckforton in the beginning of 1862, and the visit went off very well; but, unfortunately, a year or two afterwards a Cheshire neighbour, the Lord Cholmondeley of the time, who was a great friend of my father, said he hoped that my father would bring anyone to lunch with him except 'Lionel's friend, Mr. Jowett,' and Jowett was never asked again. This shows what an immense change has come over public opinion."

The conversation having turned to the late

PROFESSOR HUXLEY,

Mr. Tollemache said:—

"I once asked him whether the difference between the natural intelligence of an Englisman or a German and that of a savage is not small indeed when compared with the difference between the natural intelligence of the savage and that of a chimpanzee or gorilla. He quite agreed with me; but he seemed to think that many savages would be unable to bear the strain of European culture. He, however, made the remark that the training of many savages is more quickening to the intelligence than the training of an ordinary London clerk; and he went on to enumerate some of the small things which a savage has to be constantly observing. I reminded him of the minute indications (such as that of short steps betokening old age) by which, in Voltaire's romance, Zadig contrived to describe a malefactor whom he had not seen. He replied that this instance exactly illustrated his point.

"He maintained a purely agnostic attitude in regard to the great riddles of life. 'Any Sunday-school teacher,' he said, 'is by the way of knowing more about these things than I know.' I found that in reference to the most practically important of the great riddles, Tyndall, when pressed by logic, was more inclined to definite negation than Huxley was.

"Another distinguished man of whom I saw something was the late judge,

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

"I was introduced to him at the "Saturday Review" dinner in 1863, and claimed acquaintance with him nearly twenty years later at Biarritz. On this latter occasion he seemed much amused that, looking as he did like a thorough John Bull, he had yet been asked by a shy young Englishman at the 'table-d'hote," 'Pouvez-vous parler anglais, monsieur?' 'I ought to be able to talk it,' he answered in his deep voice, 'for I have talked it more than fifty years!'

"He afterwards wrote a most kind review of my two volumes, which were then privately circulated; and it was partly in consequence of his advice that I published them. He went over several passages in those volumes with me. One or two of his comments may be worth recording.

"In 'Safe Studies' I refer to an incident mentioned to me by a Mr. John Forbes, whom I knew when he was a very old man. He told circumstantially and repeatedly an extraordinary story, namely, that he himself heard Warren Hastings, towards the close of his trial, in answer to some accusation call out, 'It is false!' whereupon Burke exclaimed aloud, 'What does that Jack-in-box say?' And I go on to remark, 'Burke was not very particular in what he said about Hastings; but surely my late friend must have dreamt this.' Sir James, on the other hand, thought it probable that Mr. Forbes's statement was correct. He was of age at the end of Hastings's trial, and it seemed to Sir James unlikely that he could have invented so singular an occurrence. And Sir James added that, considering how "brutal" (I think that was his word) Burke was in his manner to Hastings, the incident did not seem to him antecedently incredible. Coming from so experienced a sifter of evidence, this opinion of Sir James cannot fail to carry weight.

"I also say in 'Safe Studies' that, according to Charles Austin, Bentham used to 'mark theological works with the syllable "Jug" as short for Juggernaut.' Stephen capped this incident by saying that the great jurist, whenever he heard of an unusually horrible accident, used to exclaim, 'How like Provvy [Providence]!' I see that the latter interjectional and not over-reverent abbreviation is cited by the cultivated villain of one of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novels.

"In my juvenile defence of Euthanasia ('The Cure for Incurables' in 'Stones of Stumbling') I mentioned the case of 'a kindly old Indian officer of past eighty, whom I asked whether he would like to live his life over again. "Live it over again!" he answered, with an enthusiasm of which I had thought him incapable. "I would live it five times over again. There is not a single day that I regret." Referring to this incident in 1884 Fitzjames Stephen said, 'I cannot make the same boast as the Indian officer, for I am only in my fifty-sixth year. But, up to the present time, I have not spent a single day which I would not live over again.' Alas! would he have been able to say this eight or nine years later?

"In an article which he wrote some years ago he quotes somebody as having said (in effect): 'I think I know what becomes of the sheep and of the goats; but what about the alpacas?' Evidently Stephen objected strongly to the practice of dividing people sharply into good and bad. He gave another proof of his feeling on the subject by telling me that somebody had maintained that the difference between the last person in heaven and the first person in hell would be no greater than the difference between the 'wooden spoon' and the captain of the poll—in other words, between the last of the honour men and the first of the pass men. In both these instances, may not the anonymous somebody whom he cited have been merely a masked "ego?"

In my Memoir of Jowett I mention that Stephen was much amused to find that some small idols which he had ordered at Benares reached him at Calcutta with the lable 'Gods with care.' Does not this accidentally significant inscription tempt one to exclaim, "Deorum salus hominibus cura?"

"I stayed at Alderly many years ago, and saw something of

THE LATE LADY STANLEY;

but I can recall no characteristic remark of hers, addressed to myself, which I should feel at liberty to quote. One good saying of hers, however, I can give on good authority. An eminent divine tells me that he sat near her at the opening of Holloway College. He observed that she looked uneasy as her eyes wandered over the pictures of the founders of religions and other spiritual heroes which, as I understand, decorate the walls of the hall or chapel. At last she exclaimed, with the directness of one accustomed to think aloud:—'I see no picture of Confucius. "Surely he had a finger in the pie?"

OTHER STORIES.

Speaking of some other eminent persons lately deceased, Mr. Tollemache repeated to me a good story he had from Lord Aberdare, of a Welsh clergyman who did not get on very well with his parishioners, and was made chaplain of the gaol. When preaching the farewell sermon to his parish he chose the unfortunate text, "I go to prepare a place for you." This may remind one of the story that an evangelical divine, having been with difficulty persuaded by his son, a priest of the most approved Ritualistic type, to preach in the latter's church, selected—I suppose by accident—the too appropriate text, "Lord, have mercy on my son, for he

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The accuracy of the fusing point of gold as given in the text-books has been the subject of an inquiry by M. Le Chatelier, who, however, has come to the conclusion that until more precise determinations can be made with a gas thermometer, the old figure of 1,045 deg. Centigrade should be accepted.

Experiments made in France with a steam turbine of the Laval type have proved that it does not consume more steam for the work done than steam engines with pistons. A full account of the experiments was recently given to the Societe des Ingenieurs Civils de France by M. Compere.

Mr. A. Lancaster has called attention to the light fogs which are sometimes produced by the sunlight. He has observed these white fogs emanate from the surface of snow after sunrise, and from the streets of a town after rain, but more especially from heavy dew when the sunshine falls upon it.

The "Zeitschrift der Vereins Deutscher Ingenieure" recently gave particulars of the factory of Herr Linde, of Munich, were liquid air and oxygen are now made on an industrial scale. Sixteen pints of liquid air can be prepared at one operation. The experiments of Pictet, Cailletet, Olszewski, and Dewar have thus begun to bear fruit.

A curious effect of lightning is reported from Glion on Lake Leman, Switzerland, where on the 29th of September, about 4 p.m., a cherry tree was struck, and the trunk wrenched in two, leaving the jagged stump in the ground, and only one branch remaining. The severance took place where the branches left the trunk, and all of these but one were scattered on the ground.

According to a pamphlet published by Dr. Welch, of the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, there is no doubt whatever that the antitoxic treatment for diphtheria is the best remedy for the disease yet discovered. Over 7,000 cases of diphtheria have been treated by it, and the death-rate has thus been reduced to from ¼ to 1-3 of what it usually is by the ordinary treatment.

THE French Bureau des Longitudes have undertaken the preparation of a new magnetic chart of the globe, and seven vessels, equipped with identical apparatus, are to traverse the seas and help in the work—one in the Atlantic, two in the Pacific, one in the China seas, one in the vicinity of Iceland, and two in the Canaries and Azores. It is hoped that within a few years the map will see the light.

MM. Moissan and Vigoroux, two French chemists, have succeeded in making silicides of different metals, that it is to say, chemical compounds of the metals with silicon. Nickel and cobalt, for example, heated with silicon, yield silicides of these metals, which in general are harder than the corresponding carbides or compounds of the same metals with carbon. The silicide of titanium even scratches the diamond.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, M. Winter, clinical assistant to Professor Hayem, announced that the freezing point of water is lowered by the admixture of a mere trace of milk or lymph, and the fact provides a test for the purity of milk or lymph. If these are abnormal, either from disease or adulteration, their freezing point when they are diluted with water is not the same as when they are pure.

Mr. D. Hepburn has an interesting paper in the Transactions of the Royal Dublin Society on the finger prints of monkeys, from which it appears that those of the chimpanzee and orang-utan are similar in pattern to those of men. Among the lower monkeys, on the other hand, the patterns resemble those of the human sole. Dr. Hepburn regards the papillary ridges as tending to assist the prehensile function and sense of touch in hands and feet.

The new "Northrop loom," so called after the inventor, Mr. J. H. Northrop, is to be introduced into the mills of Mr. Draper, at Hopedale, Massachusetts, and is expected to revolutionise the cotton industry. The loom is practically automatic, and works while the employes are at their meals. All the attendants have to do is to feed it with bobbins. The tissue is of the finest quality, and the output is three times that of the best looms now in use.

It has been observed that the descendants of individuals suffering from infectious diseases are liable to malformations, and MM. Gley and Charrin have made experiments on animals injected with toxines secreted by microbes in order to elucidate the matter. From such parents they have obtained young rabbits lacking ears, tails, and one hind leg, and the authors conclude that when similar malformations occur in human children, the cause lies in the maladies of the parents.

On St. Andrew's Day, November 30, the President of the Royal Society will award the Copley Medal to Professor Karl Weierstrasse for his investigations in pure mathematics; a Royal Medal to Professor J. A. Ewing, of Cambridge, for his researches on magnetism in iron and other metals; another Royal Medal to Dr. John Murry for his services to oceanography and biological science; and a Davy Medal to Dr. William Ramsay for his share in discovering argon, and other experiments.

The French chemist, M. Lebeau, has prepared pure glucinum from the emerald by heating it in an electric furnace and treating the residue with fluorhydric acid. It goes without saying that this method is too costly for practical purposes; but if an inexpensive source of glucinum could be obtained, it would be of great service. Glucinum is a beautiful white metal, which is stonger than iron, and more conductive of electricity than copper or silver; hence it would be very useful for electrical engineering and decorative work.

The Journal de la Marine Russe for this year contains an account of the new Russian smokeless powder, of which the base is pyrocollodion. It is a consequence of the researches of M. Mendeleeff, the famous Russian chemist, who went to France and England to study the processes of making smokeless powder in the laboratories of M. Berthelot and Sir Frederick Abel. A laboratory was attached to the Ministry of Marine in Russia, and there M. Mendeleeff and others discovered pyrocollodion and the new powder, which has proved very successful in experiments with guns of large calibre.

The French Minister of Public Works had the happy thought of requesting the Academie de Medicine to formulate the best rules for resuscitating persons who have received an electric shock or been struck by lightning, in order that electricians engaged in public works might be instructed to apply them in case of accidents. This is an excellent measure, and the directions of the Academie will be serviceable to electrical engineers in general. They are given in "L'Industrie Electrique" for October 10th, and appear to be very carefully drawn, but are too long to quote. As we have already mentioned in this column, the general method to be followed is that of artificial respiration and rhythmic traction of the tongue, as in cases of drowning and suspended animation, or dead faint.

There is an old notion that if a candle goes out in the atmosphere of a confined space the air is unfit for breathing, and will suffocate whoever ventures into it. According to the recent experiments of Professor Frank Clowes, however, the flames of candles and oil lamps produce an atmosphere in confined places which is practically identical with that expired from the lungs, and both atmospheres are respirable with safety, although a candle may go out in them. The popular notion is, therefore, not necessarily true, although, of course, it might sometimes be true. We may also mention that Dr. John Haldane has been investigating the properties of "black, or choke damp"—a gas which comes from coal in mines and is apt to suffocate the miners. It consists of nitrogen mixed with one-seventh or one-eighth of its volume of carbonic acid gas. A mixture of 84 per cent. of air and 16 per cent. of black damp puts out a flame, but it requires a mixture of 60 per cent. of black damp and 40 per cent. of air to produce any immediate danger to life. The bad physiological effect of black damp is due to a deficiency of oxygen. "White damp" is poisonous to breathe, but supports combustion; and "after damp" is the carbonic acid resulting from an explosion in the mine.

The algae have a most interesting method of propagation. They produce wandering cells which are endowed, like the infusoria, with free motion. These strange cells shoot around in the water until they find a point upon which they settle themselves and grow. Under the microscope they appear on a stone in a brook, or on a dry limb that has fallen into the water, as a small group of slender threads, perhaps about one-third of an inch high, each of which consists of a row of cylindrical cells set one upon another Placed in a dish of fresh water where they can be observed, in a short time we notice the spectacle of the formation of the wandering cells. Under the microscope the individual cells are observed breaking up, and their contents creeping out of the cleft in the form of oval bodies. At the forward end of these swarms a number of fine threads are to be seen which swing rapidly back and forth until they acquire a rotary motion, by means of which they swim spirally forward. These vegetable wanderers are marvellously like minute water animals, and the first observers supposed they had discovered the formation of animals from plants. Many of them have red spots in front which were first supposed to be light-perceiving organs or eyes of the simplest kind. They seem to possess a certain consciousness. These wandering cells swim towards food stuffs, avoid poisons, seek moderate light, retire from strong rays, and distinguish their own likes from the wandering cells of other plants. In these tiny vegetable products we really find no difference in these characteristics from those of animals.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Stockdale, Lieut, Bo, R A, from leave, from England

DECEMBER 6.

Fisher, Lt, Bo, 7th Bo I, on leave, from Raipur
Vanrenen, Capt, Bengal, 8th B C, from leave, from England

DECEMBER 7.

Grantham, Capt, Bo, Govr's H Guard, on duty, from Poona

DECEMBER 8.

Stewart, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, on leave, from Madras

DECEMBER 9.

Donohue, Capt, Bengal, R A, en route to England, from Barrackpore
O'Deasy, Capt, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Cruickshank, Major, Bengal, 2nd Essex Regt, from leave from Lucknow
Roberts, Capt, Bo, 1st Cavaly, from leave, from Meerut.

DECEMBER 9.

Langheed, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, from leave, to Lucknow
Ellis, Surg-Major, Bengal, A M S, to joint, to Lucknow

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th December, 1895.

1. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club Premises Rampart Row, on Wednesday the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed from Mahaluxmi Fort to Malabar North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th December, 1895.

1. Lieut. R. A. A. Jenkins, 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Volunteers is attached to "C" Company for duty from this date.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be a parade at the Oval on Wednesday morning the 11th instant at 7 a.m. Marching order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, November 30.)

Mr E Muspratt, District Supdt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to Dibrugarh, and placed in charge of the Civil Police of the Lakhimpur district.

Mr H F Samman I C S, Offg Depy Commr of Nowgong, on being relieved by Mr F MacBlaine, I C S, is posted to Nowgong as Asst Commr.

Mr E A Gait, I C S, Offg Secy to the Chief Commr, on being relieved by Mr P G Melitus, C I E, I C S, reverts to his appointment of Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.

Mr F J Monahan, ICS, Offg Director, Dept of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, on being relieved by Mr E A Gait, I C S, is retransferred to Sibsagar as Depy Commr of that district.

Mr W A M Duncan, I C S, Offg Depy Commr, Sibsagar, on being relieved by Mr F J Monahan, I C S, is retransferred to Jorhat as Asst Commr, and placed in charge of that subdivision.

Mr R C Hamilton, I C S, Asst Commr, Jorhat, on being relieved by Mr W A M Duncan, I C S, is transferred to Tezpur.

Mr B V Nicholl, I C S, Asst Commr, on return from leave is posted to Dibrugarh.

Mr P H O'Brien, I C S, Depy Commr, on return from furlough, is posted to the Sylhet district.

Mr F C Henniker, I C S, Offg Depy Commr of Sylhet, on being relieved by Mr P H O'Brien, I C S, is posted to Sylhet as Asst Commr.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December 4.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—(FORESTS).

Mr Henry Haskins Spencer, who has recently been appointed to the Forest Department, Bengal, by H M's Secy of State for India, is posted to the Singhbhum Forest Division for general duty.

Mr W B Thomson, I C S, is appointed to be an Asst Settlement Officer in the districts of Puri and Cuttack.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of this Govt Resolution No 121T—G, dated 2nd Nov 1895, published in the Supplement to the "Calcutta Gazette," dated the 6th idem, the LieutGovr is pleased to appoint the following officers and gentlemen to from the Labour Enquiry Commission:—President—H C Williams, Esq, C. S. Members—(1) Surg Lieut Col D W D Comins, Inspr Genl of Jails, Lower Provinces; (2) W B Gladstone, Esq, nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; (3) H C Begg, Esq, nominated by the Indian Tea Association; (4) C W Gray, Esq, nominated by the Indian Mining Association; and (5) Kumar Dakipeswar Malia.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg Lieut Col R D Murray, Offg Civil Surg of Howrah, is confirmed in that appointment, from date of the retirement of Brigade Surg Lieut Col H B Purves.

Surg Lieut Col R Macrae, Offg Civil Surg of Gaya, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Lieut Col R D murray, transferred.

Dr C Banks, Offg Civil Medical Officer, Puri, on leave, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Lieut Col R Macrae transferred.

Surg Capt N P Sinha, Depy Sanitary Commr, Western Bengal Circle, on leave, is appointed to be Civil Surg of Nonakhali, vice Dr C Banks, transferred.

Surg Capt J C S Vaughan, Offg Deputy Sanitary Commr, Western Bengal Circle, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Capt N P Sinha, transferred.

Brigade Surg Lieut Col F C Nicholson, Offg Civil Surg of Champaran, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Surg Lieut Col E Bevill, transferred.

Surg Lieut Col E Bovill, Offg Civil Surg of Patna, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Brigade Surg Lieut Col F Nicholson, transferred.

GENERAL.

Mr J H Temple, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Rangpur during the absence, on furlough, of Mr E B Harris, or until further orders.

Mr J Lang, Asst Magte and Collr, on furlough, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Jt. Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Sonthal Pargenas district.

Mr C A Bell, Asst Magte and Collr, is appointed to act, until further orders in the first grade of Jt. Magtes and Depy Collrs, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Midnapore district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg Magte and Collr of Balasore.

Mr C J O'Donnell, Magte and Collr, is allowed furlough for one year and five months, under Art 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of the furlough granted to him under the order of 2nd April 1895.

Mr D J Macpherson, Magte and Collr of Gaya, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Champaran, during the absence, on leave, of Mr W D Blyth, or until further orders.

Mr H Savage, Magte and Collr of Backergunge, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte and Collr of Gaya, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr D J Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr J Knox, Wight, District and Sess Judge, on special duty, is appointed to be District and Sess Judge of Patna, vice Mr J Tweedie, about to retire.

Mr W E Gordon Leith, Bar at Law, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Depy Supdt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr G C Kilby, on furlough.

Mr C E Grey, Bar at law, is appointed sub pro tem to be Asst Secy to the Govt of Bengal, in the Legislative Dept, from 27th Nov 1895.

Mr H C L Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, on leave, is appointed to act temporarily as District Supdt of Police, Hooghly.

The services of the Rev P D Johnson, Offg Jr Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain, Presidency General Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P and Oudh, from 1st Dec 1895, or such date as he may be relieved of this duties at St Paul's Cathedral.

(*N.-W. P. and Oudh Gazette*, December 7.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Kunwar Jwala Prasad Offg Jt Magte, 1st grade, privige leave for three months, from 28th Nov 1895.

Mr A W Pim, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of 4th Dec 1895, to be is Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.

Mr C H Berthoud, I C S, who reported his arrival is Allahabad on the forenoon of 4th Dec 1895, to be is Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Muttra district.

Mr G R Clarke, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the forenoon of the 5th Dec 1895, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Aligarh district.

Mr E C Allen, I C S, who reported his arrival at Allahabad on the 6th Dec 1895, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Jhansi district.

Mr J N Sharp, District Supdt of Police, on return from furlough, to the Saharanpur district.

Mr J Denman, District and Sess Judge, on return from furlough, to the Jaunpur Judgeship.

Mr R Kinloch, Offg District Supdt of Police, Fatehpur, is being relieved by Mr H R Warner to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst District Supdt of Police, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

Mr E St John Lawson, Offg District Supdt of Police, Banda, on being relieved by Mr R F Young, to revert to his substantive appointment as Asst District Supdt of Police, 2nd grade, Banda.

Mr A D Ashdown, Offg District Supdt of Police, Bahoech on being relieved by Mr W W Clifford, to revert this substantive appointment as Asst District Supdt of police, 1st grade, and to be posted to the Allahabad district.

With effect from 23rd Nov 1895, the date on which Mr C H Pratt, District Supdt of Police 5th grade, returned from leave, Mr W Troup, Offg District Supdt of Police, 5th grade, to revert to District Supdt of Police 4th grade.

Mr H R Warner, District Supdt of Police, on being lived by Mr J N Sharp, from Saharanpur to Fatehpur Surg Maj J F Tuohy Civil Surg on return from privilege leave, from Bareilly to Saharanpur.

Surg Capt H W Elphick, Civil Surg, from Saharanpur to Muzaffarnagar.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 8.

10 p.m.	75·7

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9.

6 a.m.	72·1
10 a.m.	77·2
2 p.m.	81·7
4 p.m.	82·2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

Good morning

HAVE YOU USED PEARS' SOAP?

The Most Perfect Disinfectant Known to Science.

KILLS ALL DISEASE GERMS

SANITAS FLUIDS POWDERS SOAPS & APPLIANCES

Fragrant, Non-Poisonous

Does not Stain or Corrode.

"I consider the 'Sanitas' preparations to be excellent, and I use them in my own house."
(Sir) CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D., F.R.S.C.I., &c.,
Vice-President College of Surgeons, Ireland, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin.

Pamphlet will be sent Free on application to the Office of this paper, or to
BATHGATE & Co., Chemists, CALCUTTA.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LUNGILI,
THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 4s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.
THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM.

GOLD & Cos.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

55 YEARS OF SUCCESS. GREAT PRIZE International Exhibition, Lyons, 1894.
ALCOOL DE MENTHE
58 AWARDS. 2 GOLD MEDALS, International Exhibition, Antwerp, 1894.
DE RICQLÈS
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
BENGER'S FOOD
For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
Agents—TREACHER & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA; KEMP & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY; PHILLIPS & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.

Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the "Octopus." week by week until there is, say two months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."

Prevents Boiler Leakage.
EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6

MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
Agents in Calcutta, WHEATLEY THOMAS & Co., 73, New China Bazaar.
Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
Special Wholesale Agents, W. B. PORDHAM & SONS, Ltd., 36-40, York Rd., King's Cross, London, N.
Patentees and Sole Manufacturers,
LANGSTAFFE, BANKS & PECKOVER, 55, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
GEORGE BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE, LONDON.

NOTICES.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

CORDIAL.
Purifies the Blood,
DELICIOUS,
WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.
AGENTS: H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

"HIS LIKE A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S TRADE MARK.
"GLOVE-FITTING"
CORSET
The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability.
APPROVED by the whole polite world.
Annual Sale over One Million Pairs.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.
TWELVE FIRST MEDALS.

MANUFACTURERS:
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LTD., LONDON.
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown.
None others are Genuine.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
"Have found it very good indeed"

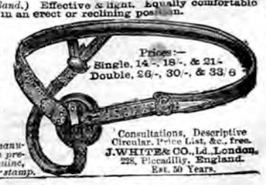
For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Sunburn, Roughness, etc.
disappear as if by magic.
J. SIMON
13, R. Grange-Batelière, Paris
Mertens, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London (E.C.)
Chimists, Druggists, Stores, Perfumers

DELICIOUS · NEW · PERFUME
THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co's
APPLE BLOSSOMS
and the celebrated
CROWN LAVENDER SALTS
Sold Everywhere. *Reject Counterfeits.*

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the pleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "digestition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottle only.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band.*) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.



Prices:—Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/- Double, 26/-, 30/-, & 33/6
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, Price List, &c., free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ld., London, 228, Piccadilly, England.
Est. 50 Years.
All Kinds of ELASTIC GOODS.
SCIATIC, KIDNEY & GOUT BELTS
All goods are manufactured on the premises, & if genuine, should bear our stamp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, e.g., Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chloro- dyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderat- ing the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the only known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 933, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"The Divisional Head Quarters,
"Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul."

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okum, *July 25th* 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of the Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th* 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR, "LE CAILLO, *May 25th* 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST;

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs. 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to Notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

MARCKS & Co.'s (LD.)

FINEST ELECTRO-PLATE,

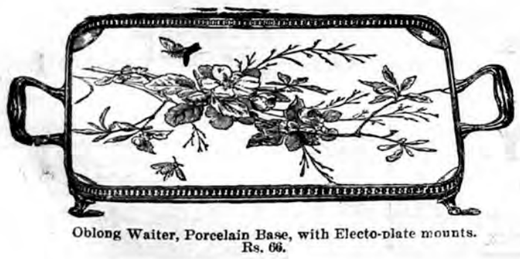
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Call-bell, heavy Base, Electro-plate, Rs. 60.

Tea Set, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 60.

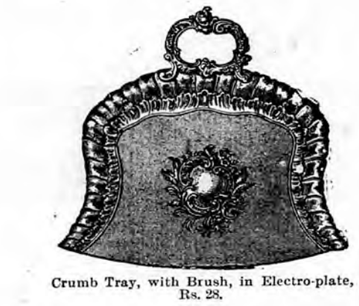
Claret Jug, Cut-glass, Electro-plated mount, Rs. 22.

Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 22.



Oblong Waiter, Porcelain Base, with Electo-plate mounts. Rs. 66.

Triple Folding Dressing Glasses, in Electro-plate Oxford Frames, Rs. 55.



Crumb Tray, with Brush, in Electro-plate, Rs. 28.

Liquor Frame, Electro-plated mount, with Lock, Cut-glass Bottles, Rs. 95.

Field Bottle and 2 Glasses, in best Electro-plate, Rs. 35. Leather Sling case, Rs. 12.

Tea Set, Pot, Cream Jug, and Sugar Basin, Ebony Handle, Rs. 55.

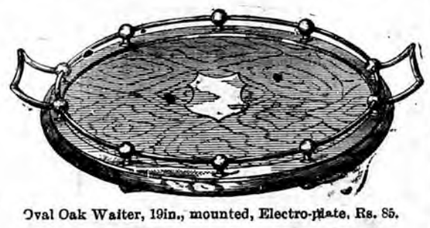
Crumb Tray and Brush, Electro-plate, Rs. 26.

Egg Frame, 4 Cups and Spoons, Gilt inside, Rs. 18.

Egg Frame, 4 cups and Spoons, Salt and Pepper, Gilt inside, Rs. 45.

Biscuit Box, polished Electo-plate, Rs. 18-8.

Wine Jug (2 pints) frosted Electro-plate Top, Rs. 12.



Oval Oak Waiter, 19in., mounted, Electro-plate, Rs. 85.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHES TREPUTATION

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. **SARSAPARILLA**

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.

Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO., Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.

AT FIRST COST, DIRECT from the SPINNERS.

Prices and Samples Post Free.

Mention this Paper.

ALEXANDRE'S ORGANS

81, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

HARMONIUMS for Churches, Drawing Rooms Schools, &c.

From £4 upwards.

Illustrated Catalogues sent free on Demand.

Apply to Messrs. V. K. SHROFF and Co., BOMBAY,

Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri- tion, and by a careful application of the fine proper- ties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured bev- erage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nour- shed frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound and pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co